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Coakley Ouster Possible; RAF Bombs Many Points; British Pass Addis Ababa

The World's Day—April 7, 1941

New England: Coakley Impeachment Held Possible

The Massachusetts Legislature has power to impeach a member of the Executive Council for misconduct or maladministration, the Supreme Judicial Court ruled today in an advisory opinion asked by the Legislature to clarify its authority in possible impeachment proceedings against Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (D) of Boston. [Page 13.]

The National Youth Administration announced a plan to teach New England youths to build and repair boats. [Page 15.]

Paul Mannos, Brookline contractor, who was found guilty of bribery with Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. [Details: Page 13.]

Alexander S. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, issued a statement condemning the Nazi attack on his country. [Page 13.]

Army Day was observed today at New England Army camps. [Details of this and other military news: Page 13.]

Air and Sea: RAF Conducts Widespread Raids

Widespread RAF raiders attacked targets at the Brest naval base, blast furnaces of iron and steel works at Ijmuiden, Netherlands, and troops, airdromes, motor trucks, and gun positions in northern France. Docks at Calais and Ostend, and German airdromes in the Low Countries were also bombed by British attackers.

Nazi night raids on England were said by the British to have been limited to a few bombs dropped along the northeast coast of Scotland and the northwest coast of England.

A German destroyer was reported torpedoed and sunk by a British plane, and another destroyer damaged.

Germany's sea war zone was extended to include the Mediterranean which, a German official announcement stated, would now exclude merchant ships from safe navigation. Italy claimed the sinking of a merchant ship in an attack on a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean.

In Africa: British Capture Debra Markos

Entry of Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Capital, by British forces yesterday after covering 90 miles in 24 hours, was followed today by announcement of the capture of Debra Markos, near Lake Tana.

Italian forces under the Duke of Aosta scattered to other parts of the country without offering appreciable resistance.

Free French troops were reported to be within eight miles of Massawa, in Eritrea, last important Italian port on the Red Sea.

British forces were stated to be still withdrawing east of Bengasi, in Libya, before the advance of the Axis forces.

Washington: Two More Expediters Go to Britain

The White House announced that two additional men would leave today for Great Britain to aid in the exchange of defense information: Dr. John T. Tate of the University of Minnesota and Dr. Luis B. Slichter of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

President Roosevelt signed the $2,299,767,920 fifth supplemental defense appropriation bill. He also signed legislation appropriating $1,414,626,838 to operate independent Government agencies, including the Tennessee Valley Authority.

President Roosevelt proclaimed May 1 as "child health day."

The National Youth Administration allotted $21,955,000 among the 48 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia to train youth for defense employment.

Americas: Colombia, Venezuela Set Boundary

Cucuta, Colombia (AP)—The Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, meeting on the international bridge between this Colombian city and the Venezuelan town of Cristobal, signed a treaty fixing the western branch of the Rio Oro as boundary of the countries.

Diplomatic Front: Salonika Deal Misfired

As war surged through the Balkans, disclosures in Rome told of a deal by which the former Yugoslav Government would have received Salonika as the price of co-operation with the Axis. [Page 6.]

Soviet Russia appeared veering further from Germany as the result of its nonaggression treaty with Yugoslavia signed on the eve of the Axis invasion. [Page 6.]

France, through Chief of State Marshal Pétain, indicated that it could not take up arms against a "former ally," but through a statement credited to the French Ambassador to German-occupied Paris expressed hope for a German victory in the Balkans. [Page 6.]

In Europe: Molotoff Receives Matsuoka in Moscow

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister who has just completed visits to Berlin and Rome, was received in Moscow by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar, in the presence of Joseph Stalin.

A 50 per cent income tax on Britain's people has been called for by the British Government to finance a record budget estimate of £4,207,000,000.

The New Front: Nazis Headed for Salonika

German attack to break through British-Yugoslav-Greek forces in the Balkans, which began yesterday with an invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece at various points, indicated that the heaviest attack so far was southward toward Salonika. [Page 1.]

Bombing attacks by Germans on Belgrade, which had been proclaimed an open city, were reported, while Bulgarians said that Yugoslav bombers had attacked Sofia.

British forces, admitted to be in Greece, were not heard from except that an RAF patrol claimed to have brought down five enemy aircraft in the Rupel pass north of Salonika.

Bombing by Italians of Spalato (Split) and Cattara (Kotor), Yugoslav naval bases, Rome claimed, three steamers.

Strikes: Brighter Color on the Industrial Horizon

Pittsburgh—An agreement was reached today by the U. S. Steel Corporation and the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee which had called a work stoppage for Tuesday night, extending the current wage negotiations to April 15. [Page 9.]

Pittsburgh—The National Steel Corporation announced a 10 cents an hour wage increase for employees, effective April 1.

Milwaukee, Wis. (AP)—Members of the C. I. O. plant local ratified an agreement settling a 76-day strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, where $45,000,000 in national defense production has been tied up since Jan. 22.

New York—Northern soft coal mine operators and C. I. O. United Mine Workers made ready a contract to replace one which has expired. Southern operators said they would not sign. [Page 9.]

Detroit—Federal and State conciliators announced that they hoped to reach a settlement by Tuesday of the dispute between the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and the Ford Motor Company which has stopped production at the Ford plants. [Page 9.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, April 7, 1941

Boston and New England News	13-15	Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Christian Science Services on Radio	2	Maine Letter	14
Daily Features Page	23	Radio Timetable	14
Editorials	24	Sports Pages	16-17
Entertainment Timetable	10	The Home Forum	12
Financial Pages	18-20	Spiritual Development [With Hungarian Translation]	
For Children	11	Weather	13
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	2		

Cape Cod Owners To Consider Birds

Notices have been sent to 87 owners of property on Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, to appear in Federal District Court, May 26, for a condemnation hearing, the next step in the Government's program to set aside a 3,000-acre tract there as a reservation for migratory wild life.

State Drive Opens to Curb Highway Toll

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the face of defense problems threatening to raise automobile casualties to unprecedented heights, the Massachusetts Safety Council today announced a Statewide mobilization of law enforcement, educational and United States Army agencies against "highway fifth columnists" parading in the guise of reckless, careless and drunken drivers.

As a basis for its new organization, the Safety Council in co-operation with Army officers, police chiefs, State highway authorities and mayors is studying districts in which overburdening of roads is a result of the defense emergency. The study will be officially released next Thursday.

Factors in the rising motor toll (the Registry of Motor Vehicles today reported 167 road fatalities this year against 123 last year at this date) are already clearly evident to the Council, most of them hinging directly or indirectly upon the defense emergency bringing with it an increased purchasing power to average families.

60,000 More Cars

"More money distributed to wage earners has meant 60,000 more automobiles on Massachusetts highways this year," according to Lewis E. MacBrayne, General Manager of the Council. "Also, more people are able to buy intoxicating liquors before climbing behind automobile driving wheels."

And he added: "Thousands more workers in industrial plants are driving to work daily and thousands of soldiers are leaving and returning by automobile to and from such places as Camp Edwards on the Cape. Relatives and friends of soldiers are cluttering the highways leading to military encampments."

All this adds up to chaotic traffic conditions that Mr. MacBrayne insists must be faced as a component part of the national defense program. To meet the challenge, the Council head would impose stringent speed laws and have them strictly enforced. He would have road safety lectures given in military camps and in industrial plants.

Drunken Driving Problem

In other words, education in highway safety would become as much a part of the soldier's training as morning drills in the use of arms. In the plant, highway safety would be undertaken as seriously as the management now trains workers on how to conduct themselves safely within the factory.

The problem of drunken drivers is to be left chiefly to the police, plus educational emphasis in plant and camp upon the folly of driving after drinking. Registry figures reveal a sharp increase in driving license suspensions for liquor cases this year. The following table of suspensions covers the first three months of each year:

1935	977
1936	985
1937	1,301
1938	1,282
1939	1,094
1940	1,102
1941	1,504

Mr. MacBrayne indicated that the Council's drive is based on the assumption that the defense shifts in traffic cannot be considered as merely "temporary" in the light of the heavy damage being done. The problem must be tackled, he said, as part of "a defense emergency requiring an all-out effort for safety."

The Council's program contemplates the organization of a special commission or committee charged with the responsibility of developing "a road safety consciousness" among soldiers and defense workers.

Navigation Opens On Lake Ontario

TORONTO, April 7 (Canadian Press)—Lake Ontario navigation for the 1941 season officially opened last night when Capt. Box Wright cleared here for Oswego in the collier Coalfax. The boat will load coal for Toronto.

The Cadwell will clear from Port Dalhousie today for Niagara, where she will load sand for Toronto.

The C. D. Secord and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, freighters, are still bucking ice out of Lake Huron. The two ships left Owen Sound, Ontario, April 4.

Strike Picture Brightens As War Spreads

Government hopes unrest will subside as gravity of conflict is revealed —Allis tieup ends.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—With the intensification of the European war the strike situation looked better today in the United States. Administration leaders believe there is a correlation between the two and earnestly hope industrial unrest will subside or take more peaceful channels as the true gravity of the present war crisis is borne home.

Mediators won an agreement to end the long Allis-Chalmers "bottleneck" strike and workers voted to resume work after a 76-day absence.

A week's stoppage of 400,000 soft coal miners seemed on the point of breaking up, with signing of a new contract.

A work stoppage at the Pittsburgh U. S. Steel plant called for Tuesday night was postponed and current wage negotiations extended as a Federal conciliator appeared on the scene.

A conference seemed in sight between Congress of Industrial Organizations leaders and the Ford management which makes a preliminary, at least, in bringing the two sides to understanding.

President Seen Succeeding

These were the biggest and most stubborn strikes in the industrial situation and Federal officials expressed tempered optimism that President Roosevelt's basic policy of not "cracking down" but of seeking to work out peaceable solutions through national harmony by appeals to reason and patriotism on both sides was bearing fruit. On the other hand strikes in defense industries, like the new Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation plant walk-out in New Jersey, affecting 1,500 and work on $300,000,000 in defense orders, indicated the matter was by no means solved.

At the same time two different versions of the cause of strikes was given from important quarters over the week end. Expressing the exasperation of a production man to whom every minute of defense time is precious, OPM Director William S. Knudsen assailed "radical" labor leaders as inferentially chiefly to blame in such strikes as that at Allis-Chalmers, adding, however, once more that he did not favor positive anti-strike legislation though supporting a "cooling off" period.

In its turn the C. I. O. authori-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Greeks Check Nazi Drive; British Aid Balkan Defense; Pincer Move Imperils Italy

Attitude of Russia and Turkey held key to Balkan war—U. S. aid may be factor.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—German attacks on Yugoslavia and Greece open a new phase of the war which is no less important than that which was inaugurated by the Nazi blitzkrieg on Denmark and Norway almost exactly a year ago.

Just as the northward thrust last April was preliminary to the main westward attack in May on the Low Countries and France, so the present drive southward through the Balkans, combined with the Axis counterattack in Libya, is based on the same strategic considerations. It almost certainly precedes a major blow at the German's ultimate objective—Britain itself.

But the parallel with the spring offensive of 1940 cannot be pushed too far. The situations are different in several essential respects. First of all, the British now have a large army already in the field in the Balkans.

It is the announcement of this fact which, from the British viewpoint at least, dominates developments in the Balkans. These British forces already are reported to have clashed with the Germans pressing southward toward Salonika in the Struma Valley. It also is logical to conclude that the British Air Force in Greece, which an official communiqué says "has been strongly re-inforced" is likewise at grips with the Nazi dive bombers that have been raiding Belgrade since dawn yesterday. Unlike Norway, British aid to Greece is, therefore, already on the spot and functioning effectively.

Major Effort Made

The same is true of assistance to Yugoslavia, at least in the air. The British Fleet, too, is close at hand in the Eastern Mediterranean, and it is clear that no efforts will be spared to give the Greeks and Yugoslavs the fullest possible support.

But there is no illusion here about the difficulties of the situation. Admittedly, they are tremendous. In fact, well-informed quarters here do not deny that if strategic considerations alone had governed British motives, it is highly problematical whether an army

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

International

King Peter Takes Command

The youthful monarch of Yugoslavia pictured chatting with high Army officials outside an Army building in Belgrade. The King recently became head of the Nation in a coup d'etat in which Regent Prince Paul was deposed. Today the King is behind his Nation in the fight to repel Nazi armies. Inset: Gen. Dusan Simovitch, Premier of Yugoslavia.

Allied forces resist Germans at frontier—Yugoslavians retire to mountain forts.

BERN, Switzerland, April 7 (AP)—German forces had not captured any strategic points at the end of the second day of the Nazi attacks on a 750-mile front into Greece and Yugoslavia, advices reaching here tonight stated.

The Nazis' heaviest blows apparently were their dive-bomber raids on cities and railroad centers, airports, and bridges, while the Allies began to carry the war to Italy on the Albania front.

The Greeks declared they were holding all along the new Struma Valley line except at one point where they lost a fort yesterday. The Yugoslav Army appeared to be falling back from the north to more defensible mountain positions.

Germany reported its Army already had penetrated 18 to 25 miles into Yugoslavia and told of great damage to transport and communications by the Air Force, but acknowledged the going was hard across Northern and Eastern Yugoslavia and down Greece's Struma Valley.

The Greeks and Yugoslavs, inspired by promises of United States supplies, appeared to be exacting every advantage from the terrain. There was scant detail in actual engagements.

Attack on Fascists

The Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, radio announced that Yugoslav artillery had opened fire along the Albanian front in opening a drive against Fascist forces already hard-pressed by Greeks in that Adriatic Nation.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said Italian forces had smashed a Greek attempt to make contact with the Yugoslavs in two days of bitter fighting and had wiped out a Greek division of three regiments.

The Yugoslav artillery preparations apparently marked the beginning of a pincer movement aimed at quick elimination of the Italians in Albania.

[Reports from Turkey said 12 to 15 German divisions—about 180,000 to 225,000 troops—were pushing into Yugoslavia toward the Croatian Capital of Zagreb from the old Austrian border, 65 miles north.

Smash Toward Belgrade

Three Nazi divisions (a total of 45,000 men) were said to be striking from Rumania toward Belgrade; three other divisions driving from Bulgaria toward the strategic Vardar River Valley in Southern Yugoslavia, key route to Greece; and other divisions slashing from Bulgaria toward Nish, 65 miles northwest of Sofia.

Although communications with most of the Balkan capitals were broken, reports indicated that as yet the other Balkan states—Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria—had not sent their troops to fight, although air raids and artillery attacks were reported to have killed some of their nationals.

Large fires in Belgrade were reported from Budapest to have been started by German raiders.]

The British Air Force bombed "military objectives" at Sofia, Bulgarian Capital, last night, it was officially announced in Cairo.

Berlin Reports Gain

BERLIN, April 7 (AP)—The German Army was reported by Berlin to be 18 to 25 miles on Yugoslav soil. Brief High Command communiques stated:

"On the southeast front, the attack is proceeding on schedule against stubborn resistance.

"Strong units of the Air Force are supporting the advance of the Army by reconnaissance attacks on columns, positions, and means of transportation of the enemy."

Yugoslavia's whole transport and communication system has been "fatally" disrupted by the swift blows of the Luftwaffe, DNB, official German news agency, said.

Authorized sources explained that during a blitzkrieg little is said the first day or two. They also warned that the same remarkable advances of the German Army as in the French blitzkrieg should not necessarily be expected since the geography of Yugoslavia and Greece is such as to enable even poorly equipped hostile forces to hold up superior Germans temporarily.

They were careful to impress, however, that all these factors had been calculated by the German General Staff and, therefore, even temporary delays could not change the final outcome.

A total of 104 planes, six of them

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Map showing where Germans are attacking: Page 6.

Why Fascism Failed; Italy Faces Dark Road

'Inside the War'
Thirtieth of a Series

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

What is the significance of the Fascist collapse? What does the future hold for Italy and the Italian people? What information can a reporter bring out of Rome to help the outside world form a judgment on these questions?

To begin with, I can testify that the Axis may be regarded as broken. Indeed, it is reversed. An asset for Germany has become a liability. An ally has become to all intents and purposes an enemy.

The explanation of this change is simple. When Benito Mussolini was riding high, those of us in the foreign press at Rome saw that he could and did manage to hold his country up to the letter of the German alliance.

He caused some trouble to Berlin by presuming to be a dictator, and acting independently of The Dictator at Berlin. But he kept the Italian people quiet. He used the Italian Army as a decoy on behalf of Germany, to involve the British heavily in the Mediterranean. We in Rome were satisfied that Italy, on the whole, was pulling its weight for the Axis.

Mussolini Being Blamed

Now it has become a dead weight. Even as I left, Mussolini was being openly and fully blamed for bringing in the Germans. His followers, excepting only the pro-German element, were turning against him. He no longer can control the country. The Germans have to do it for him.

This means that today, for the first time since the war began, the Italian people are being brought face to face with their German overlords. Knowing the depth of their national pride, I have no doubt as to their reaction. From now on, the second great historic struggle for Italian national unity begins.

The earlier struggle—the great Risorgimento which swept down the past century—brought out all the best in the Italian people. It may now serve to renew their heroic past.

This at least is the remaining hope of those Italian patriots whom I left behind in their darkest hours. They need that ray of hope. Their immediate outlook is black indeed.

Consider the political problem.

If Signor Mussolini were to disappear from the scene for any reason at present, a German puppet would be installed. Any one of a score of the lesser pro-German Fascist leaders would do.

Nazis Oppose Ciano

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano most certainly would not do. He was picked as a successor by Signor Mussolini, not by Berlin. The Germans long since sent him off to his air squadron at the front, as repayment for the Count's efforts to keep Italy out of the war—and there he is occupied for the most part. They don't like him. They consider him a weak man, which in fact he is, by any German standard—a fun-loving, conservatively inclined, sporting, hard-flying son of the upper class who works only moderately and plays hard.

If Signor Mussolini remains on the scene, it is conceivable that he might not wholly recover from his recent shock. In that case, the Germans would continue to use him chiefly for decorative purposes.

If Signor Mussolini resumes his native shrewdness, he might very well "sell" the Germans on the idea of rebuilding his position and prestige. He was the founder, after all, of the Fascist political art which Adolf Hitler took over and improved. I do not underestimate his ability

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

U. S. to Speed Full Aid At Once to Yugoslavs

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—The United States was today bending every effort to send substantial aid to the Allied forces in the Balkans in line with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's promise that American military supplies would go to Yugoslavia with all possible speed.

Although the question of just how to get this aid to the Anglo-Greco-Yugoslavian forces in the Balkans remained the major hurdle before the Government here, it is pointed out that the new German offensive, relieving a portion of the pressure on Great Britain, will make it possible to divert matériel to the new front which would otherwise have to go to Britain itself.

Secretary Hull today termed the week-end Yugoslav-Soviet treaty of non-aggression as encouraging, saying that it demonstrated that an increasing number of Nations are becoming aware and have become aware of the purpose of conquest of the totalitarian nations. This follows similar American approval of the recent Soviet assurance to Turkey that that Nation need fear no attack from the Soviet Union if called on to defend itself elsewhere.

The belief is strong here that the almost-completed British victories in East Africa and the necessity for finding a comparatively safe line of supply between the United States and the Balkans will soon result in a reopening of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Greek Morale Unshaken By Might of Nazi Drive

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 7—With a new British Expeditionary Force now fighting side by side with the Greek troops against the Germans a new phase in the defense of Greek territory from Axis aggression has opened.

The announcement that British Imperial Forces now in Greece, together with "strongly reinforced" British Air Force lifts the official veil of secrecy from the fact that has been known for some time in Greece itself.

Greece and Yugoslavia squared up to the Nazi offensive with demonstrative vigor that never will be forgotten by those who saw it.

Cheers and Parades in Athens

Sirens dinned the news to expectant Athens. A few hours later when the sirens screamed a real air-raid warning they were hardly heard. Above it sang the vibrant strains of Tipperary as the bands led endless parades through the Capital's sun-drenched boulevards.

British soldiers looked down on the scene from powerful Evzone shoulders to which they had been hoisted by crowds which surged to the recently renamed Roosevelt Avenue where Americans were being indiscriminately kissed. President Roosevelt's announcement of United States aid to Greece and Yugoslavia added perceptibly to the general enthusiasm.

Tribute was paid still another

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Faith

By Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul
President of the University of California

And so I have come with much labor to my point, which is that the fundamental tenets of faith in democracy and of faith in a merciful God are complementary and supplementary each to the other.

At the Biennial Council of Congregational and Christian Churches, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?"
Thirtieth article: Page 3

Mass Output for Defense Seen in 100 Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Real mass production of key defense products will begin in about 100 days, John D. Biggers, Director of the Division of Production, of the Office of Production Management, promised the Nation today.

Machine guns, powder, small arms, light and medium tanks, airplanes and all the manfold goods needed to arm democracy will reach the mass production stage "in just about 100 days," he told the House Military Affairs Committee as the first legislative committee plunged into the tangled problem of worker-employer relationships.

Making an effort to conceal his sense of the critical nature of the new stage of production, Mr. Biggers continued, "no one can tell what these 100 days will produce in international affairs," and he called for a supreme effort at production during the interval.

National Needs Cited

Higher morale and a better understanding "of the magnitude and urgency" of the national crisis, rather than antistrike laws or similar legislaiton are needed in the immediate future, he declared.

The "greatest obstruction" to the defense program at present, he said, rises from "lack of understanding of the emergency." To this he attributed the self-interested hoarding of materials by certain manufacturers and the failure to restrain strikes by certain labor leaders.

Mr. Biggers said 1,216 airplanes were produced in March. Plane production almost trebled between March and May, 1940, he said, and heavier planes are being produced. But even so this is not enough, he said, and the program calls for doubling the present rate of output once again before the end of the year.

Mr. Biggers said the defense program has been impeded to some extent by unthinking action on the part of both workers and employers.

The Next 100 Days

"Some manufacturers are thoughtlessly accumulating unwarranted supplies of critical materials," he said, "thereby creating false shortages, requiring priority and impeding production.

"Labor leaders are bringing down on their own heads and the heads of thousands of their followers a wave of public disapproval that may result in legislative action.

"Every worker, every citizen, should realize that the future of this Nation may well depend upon what we all do in the next 100 days."

Miss Perkins Testifies

Mr. Biggers followed Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on the stand.

Settlement of the Allis-Chalmers strike by the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board, Miss Perkins said, has "justified confidence" in the powerful new mechanism of industrial peace. Miss Perkins explained that she had expected to certify that strike to the Mediation Board on March 26 "and the papers were prepared when we learned that Mr. Knudsen and Secretary of Navy Knox were in conference with the employers of Allis-Chalmers for the purpose of seeing what could be done in reaching settlement of the strike. Naturally with another branch of the Government apparently on the verge of securing a settlement it was not wise nor practical to make certification of the case at that time to the Defense Mediation Board. When the Governor of Wisconsin advised the company to close the plant on April 2, certification was made as of the latter date at once."

Criticism of OPM?

Under the foregoing veiled reference of the Secretary of Labor is understood to lie a feeling of dissatisfaction toward the unavailing intervention of Messrs. Knox and Knudsen, which is indicated by her words to have been taken without her advance knowledge. OPM Co-Director Sidney Hillman was out of the city at the time and his office reported that he did not know of the move.

Offering statistics, Miss Perkins said the United States Conciliation Service in 1939 handled 933 cases involving threatened strikes in which its efforts helped to prevent 93 per cent from becoming strikes, while last year of 1,568 such situations 95 per cent were settled without strikes.

Miss Perkins also offered completed 1940 strike records as of today, showing 2,508 strikes for the year, involving 577,000 workers and 6,700,000 man-days of idleness. This was only one-half as many strikes as in 1937, "the last peak year of business activity," and involving fewer than one-quarter as many man-days of idleness.

In 1939 (with the coal strike) there were 2,613 strikes, 1,171,000 workers and 17,000,000 man-days of idleness, a higher figure than last year in every way.

"The number of strikes in 1940 was not only substantially less than in the other years, but much less than in the somewhat comparable period of national emergency in 1916 and 1917," she said.

Strikes Below Average

"Estimates of strikes in January and February of this year show that the man-days of idleness is 216,000 below the average of the corresponding months of the five years 1935-1939."

Miss Perkins, who read from a prepared statement, said that as of last Saturday the Conciliation Service had on their records "only four other disputes involving stoppages of work in plants holding defense contracts." Having presented this optimistic report, Miss Perkins added her comment about not exaggerating the defense strike situation.

Gridiron Grills, Newsmen Say, Yet It Symbolizes Democracy

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Gridiron Club bade farewell to the old two-party system of the United States and turned to lampooning foreign affairs April 5 in a series of sketches which, its President said, proved that democracy and free speech still lived in America.

Harold Brayman, Washington correspondent of the Houston Chronicle and new President of the famed dining club, injected a serious note into his humorous welcoming speech when he reminded the guests that this was "the last major capital of the world where we may gather together around the bowl and the table and laugh with and at each other."

"As long as the gridiron shines," he continued, pointing to the glowing symbol of the Club above his head in the darkened room, "let no one tell you that there is not freedom of speech and freedom of the press in America. As long as the gridiron shines, let no one deny that the basic liberty of Americans lives.

"And so let's celebrate. Long life to it. Thumbs up. There'll always be an England. There'll always be democracy in America because we know how to use our liberty in unity."

Gavel Under Convoy

Then the Club turned to the entertainment of a group of distinguished guests which included President Roosevelt, the Ambassador from Great Britain, Wendell Willkie, and a wide assortment of men from public, diplomatic and private life. Two unreported speeches were made during the evening by President Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.

At the outset, the Club President's gavel was brought to him under convoy. The convoy was discovered to be Brian Bell, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, and William H. Mylander, Washington Correspondent of the Toledo Blade, who were being initiated into membership in the Club.

The cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States formed material for several sketches, as did the growing friendship between this country and Latin America.

A skit portraying the abandonment of the two-party system depicted Mr. and Mrs. Gop and Miss Democracy jointly receiving guests to a "farewell to the two-party system." The guests included Mrs. High Tariff, Mrs. Gold Standard, Mrs. Economy, and Mrs. Isolation.

You're My Pal

Mr. Gop remarked that Franklin and Wendell had come closely together.

"They're so close, you can't tell them apart except by their voices," replied Mrs. Gop.

About that time, Harry Hopkins and Mr. Willkie entered together, wearing trench helmets, a loud speaker announced that the White House was calling Mr. Willkie, and a butler observed that this call was a lot louder than the one last November. The curtain closed upon huge pictures of the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant, and Mr. Gop said one epoch was ended and another begun.

One skit gibed at the requirements that have Washington newspapermen with an array of special credentials to assure their admission to some Government buildings. A gridiron actor depicting Stephen T. Early, the Presidential press secretary, assured newspapermen that there would be no censorship so long as they printed "anything we will let you print" and wore badges giving their great grandmothers' maiden names.

Postum

An ideal, hot mealtime drink for children!

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

Watch

the Golden Bell Store

nearest your home for weekly cash and carry specials. There is a Golden Bell store near your home. Or phone Malden 2000 for service at your door at slightly higher prices.

Protect your furs in our cold storage vaults this summer.

GOLDEN BELL
CLEANERS-LAUNDERERS-FURRIERS
MALDEN, MASS.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Over 85 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

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East Cambridge, Mass.

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CONCORD, N. H.

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Featuring

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The Economy Store . . . 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store . . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
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POSITION OPEN:

RADIO DEPARTMENT—

For a newspaper man with radio experience as announcer-writer. Give full details, including experience, education, references. Box F-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Textile Union Makes Gains In Strikeless Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7 — Developments on the labor front in New York over the week end were headed up by an announcement by Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union and National Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that strikeless negotiations had added $40,000,000 to the annual wages of 400,000 textile workers.

"Our experience demonstrates that when employers are willing to sit down and bargain in good faith there is no need for stoppages," he said.

Mr. Rieve, who has been designated as an alternative member of the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board, disclosed that the policy of his Union was to conduct negotiations with the largest concern in each branch of the industry—woolens, cotton, rayon, and synthetic yarn. Agreements ratified by the larger groups and the union were in turn, he added, duplicated by smaller employers throughout the industry.

Meanwhile, the conviction of Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and 26 members for violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act and the Sherman Anti Trust Act was upset in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on April 5. Judge Murray Hulbert of the Second District Federal Court in the first test of the law in the Nation, had found the Union and 26 members guilty in May, 1940, and fined the organization $10,000, sentenced two delegates to two-year prison terms with smaller punishments to other defendants. The Appeals Court found no evidence of extortion in the union's methods and decided that levying of fees on out-of-town drivers was part of an effort to improve conditions.

The Building and Construction Trades Council of Westchester County, representing 10,000 members of 70 American Federation of Labor unions, pledged on Saturday not to strike on any project in the county involving national defense. A copy of its pledge was sent to President Roosevelt and other Washington officials.

Simultaneously, the New York Board of Trade came out with recommendations for a new labor law to limit defense walkouts. Under its proposal, a union would be barred from calling a strike unless a strike had been voted by a majority of employees in a secret election under Government auspices.

City officials today had before them an appeal from the Merchants Association of New York to guard against the threatened strike of 30,000 city transit employees when their contracts with the BMT and IRT divisions of the city-owned subway system expire on June 30. They said the contemplated strike would not be more "defensible and tolerable" than a strike in the Navy or Army personnel and would be "tantamount to revolution."

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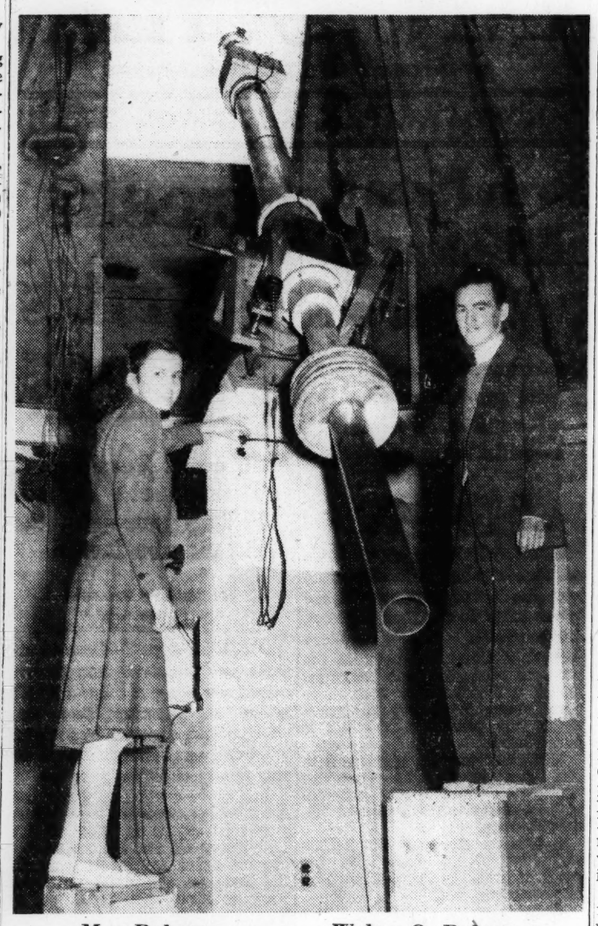

Mrs. Roberts Walter O. Roberts

This is the coronagraph in Harvard University's observatory at Climax, Colorado. Mr. Roberts and his wife attend the instruments.

Instrument Gives Solar Eclipse At Any Time and Photographs It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLIMAX, Colo.—In a weird-looking building with a conical-shaped roof, perched squarely on the Continental Divide high in the Rockies here, astronomers are attempting to penetrate the labyrinth of secrecy about the sun.

Technically speaking, the structure houses a coronagraph or "sun telescope" which produces artificial eclipses of the sun at will, the only one in the Western Hemisphere and one of three in the world. It is the Climax Station of the Harvard College Observatory.

Recent completion and installation of all instruments is the culmination of more than six years study and work. Dr. Donald H. Menzel, professor of astro-physics at the Harvard Observatory, supervised the project.

Through the instrument installed here an answer may be found to such questions as can weather conditions be predicted weeks, months or years in advance, can magnetic storms be forecast or why does the sun stay hot?

The coronagraph is not a telescope in the true sense. It is rather a long range camera. Inside the barrel of the instrument are several lenses which add up to give the camera a 96-inch focal length lens.

In the sky the sun looks like the mere head of a pencil, but through the long lens its size is magnified to nearly five inches. The sun is more than 90,000,000 miles from the earth.

For the coronagraph to operate effectively there must be unusually clear weather, free from dust and other particles. The smallest trace of dust or gases in the air, scientists say, produces a hazy solar halo which masks the faint corona.

Placed in charge of the observatory for the winter was Walter O. Roberts, Harvard graduate student formerly associated with the Eastman Kodak Company. He has charge of the operation of the instruments and the taking and developing of the pictures of the sun's corona. He and his wife live in a cozy, electrically heated four-room house which adjoins the concrete and steel observatory building.

Electricity is used for heat as well as cooking to keep the atmosphere free from any foreign gases.

The observatory building itself is heatless to prevent any "sweating" of the lenses or equipment.

Eclipses are now made easy One can be arranged on the coronagraph anytime it is desired. Only the light from the edge of the sun, or its profile, passes to the end of the tube. Mirrors around the eclipse disc shoot the sun's rays out to the sides to help eliminate it and also reduce the heat. This is necessary in order that pictures may be taken.

An electrically operated movie camera, using 35mm. film, is attached to the lower end of the coronagraph. This camera is regulated to shoot one picture every 10 seconds. Thus, a complete sequence of action of the prominences and the corona are recorded.

The observatory rests squarely on the Continental Divide. Rains which run off the east side of the steep metal roof run into the Atlantic Ocean, while that on the west side runs to the Pacific Ocean.

Lower Courts Upheld By 4-to-4 Votes

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—By rare, evenly-divided 4-to-4 votes made possible by the existing vacancy on the tribunal, the Supreme Court upheld today the decisions of lower courts in four cases.

Among actions, the Court upheld decisions dismissing litigation brought by the Justice Department in an effort to obtain additional light on its power to proceed against labor unions under Federal antitrust laws.

The tribunal affirmed judgments against the Justice Department, which had contended that it had the right to prosecute three suits charging labor organizations with violating the 1890 Sherman Act prohibiting conspiracies in restraint of interstate commerce.

In other cases disposed of by a 4-to-4 decision, the tribunal:

1. Upheld an injunction restraining Samuel R. Toucey of Kansas City, Mo., from continuing litigation seeking to recover from the New York Life Insurance Company on a $50,000 insurance policy.

2. Held that the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is responsible for interest on bonds which had been guaranteed by a constituent company when the two merged in 1923.

3. Ruled that Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Bernards of Washington County, Oregon, had no right to proceed under provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act in an effort to recover possession of their land which had been sold to pay off indebtedness.

In the labor cases, the court refused to review Justice Department contentions that it had the right to prosecute three suits charging labor organizations with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The litigation was appealed to the high tribunal in an effort to obtain additional light on the department's power to proceed under the 1890 legislation prohibiting conspiracies to restrain interstate commerce.

Dismissal of the litigation had been ordered by Federal District courts on the ground that there was no basis for suit under the Sherman act, in view of recent Supreme Court decisions interpreting the legislation.

Solicitor General Francis Biddle, maintaining the right to proceed with the suits, said the Supreme Court had held that the Norris-La Guardia Act, permitting braod union activity, prohibited prosecutions under the Sherman Act "for any peaceful union activities carried on in connection with a labor dispute."

The Court took under consideration litigation to determine whether the Federal Government has constitutional power to regulate primary elections.

Interesting Lamps For Baldwin College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Galey and Miss Ruth Rose Galey, of Key West, Fla., have presented to Mary Baldwin College at Staunton, Va., 12 old street lamps of the lantern type already used on the front campus. These lamps will be used around the proposed William Wayt King memorial gymnasium.

The lamps which the Galeys are giving the College were obtained from the City of Key West when a different type of street lamp was substituted. Those now on the front campus came from Williamsburg, Va. They are of wrought iron and have been commented upon as adding much to the beauty of the campus.

Strike Fatality In the Philippines

MANILA, April 7 (AP)—The Philippine constabulary rushed a detail of soldiers to the Cabiao District of Pampanga Province April 5 after one striker was killed in disorders attending a walkout of 6,000 Government workers on a flood control project.

Food Situation in Britain Stirs Debate in Parliament

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7 — Justifying the anxiety expressed about the scale of Britain's present food production there is the fact that this country has between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 more people to feed than in the World War, while agriculture was at the start of the present hostilities far less well prepared.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Robert S. Hudson, gave some reassuring figures April 3, notably that an extra 3,750,000 acres will be under crops this spring. This will constitute 42 per cent of the total acreage thus employed, compared with 28 per cent in September, 1939.

While these figures represented an improvement, debate in the House of Commons April 3 reflected continued dissatisfaction with the progress of the farm production program.

Declaring that food won the World War and would win this one, Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Premier, warned Parliament that Britain today faces a food peril greater than in 1914 to 1918, and said that nothing short of revolutionary speed-up in the Government's agricultural policy would be sufficient to ward off the danger of a serious shortage.

Backed by Experience

Highlight of the debate, Mr. Lloyd George's speech was backed by the full weight of his experience in the last war, by knowledge as a practical farmer himself, by the fact that he has been widely canvassed as ablest candidate for the Ministry of Agriculture, and finally by the dazzling qualities of his powers in debate.

His description on a previous occasion of the Government's present agricultural policy as "digging for victory with a pair of Treasury scissors" led members of Parliament to expect more fireworks yesterday and they were not disappointed.

But although there is a tendency in official circles to regard as exaggerated and unfair Mr. Lloyd George's warnings of inadequacies of the home food drive, his criticism, coupled with that of others, notably the Conservative, Earl Winterton, caused a deep impression on the Commons and will doubtless result in far greater attention being paid to Agriculture by M. P.'s generally.

Land Conscription Urged

Among other things, Mr. Lloyd George urged that the Government conscript land. This suggestion was in effect seconded by Earl Winterton, who called for compulsory mobilization for agriculture and plowing up of public parks, deer parks, golf courses and common land.

Through a query put by one member in the House, it has now been disclosed by Viscount Astor that 75 per cent of the flower beds of his Cliveden estate are growing vegetables. The park-like estate is expected to produce five tons of grain, 400 tons of silage, and 420 tons of root crops more than before the war.

Undoubtedly shortage of labor is one of the farmers' greatest problems, and it becomes no less a problem in the face of stories from farmfolk themselves of sons and other hands fretting in menial army jobs while they might be utilizing their experience in tilling the soil.

A view widely held is that while some fine achievements of organization are already to the credit of the Minister of Agriculture and the war agricultural committees, there is still too great a tendency to plan on a small scale, to stint expenditure, and to keep skilled men from the land doing other jobs which it is claimed might prove a disastrous policy if home food should really prove a deciding factor of the war.

Germans Learned Lesson

"Germany was beaten in spite of her great victories in the last war," Mr. Lloyd George declared with great vehemence from the Opposition side of Commons, "because she had no food. She has now learned her lesson. Britain has not."

Referring to the confidence expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently that the Battle of the Atlantic would turn in Britain's favor in a few months, the famous Welsh Liberal said: "I would not put the life of the country upon possibilities of that kind. I have always said that you can double the produce of this land. I have never met an expert who did not agree with me. If you do double it with rationing and with a national diet, at any rate the people won't starve."

80,000 Tractors at Work

To sum up the situation, the latest warnings in Parliament seem fully justified to spur the Government to remove numerous remaining hindrances to the fullest output. But undoubtedly great achievement already has been recorded. A single indication of this is that 80,000 tractors are now operating, compared with 45,000 at the beginning of this war.

It is hoped that the new wave of pressure on the Minister of Agriculture will result in the War Cabinet giving more direct attention to farm questions. More co-operation is also hoped for from the Minister of Labor Supply and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, particularly the latter since tight national purse strings seem quite unjustified in the present situation. Moreover no one can reasonably revive the outcry of the last war against farm profiteers. Price control and the excess profits tax have taken care of that.

Fields Show Activity

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the warnings voiced in the Commons debate, a journey through English farmlands shows farmers themselves making unprecedented efforts without waiting for the Government to get questions of policy settled.

Fields of the Midland and southern counties of England I have just visited are throbbing with activity as they have not done for a quarter of a century

All day long, often seven days a week, even by the light of the moon—the blackout bans the use of headlamps—the chug chug of tractors quickens the tempo of the rural atmosphere.

Heroic efforts are being made by long hours of work to get the utmost out of the soil and reclaim neglected land by draining, ditching, and building new roads.

The Cinderella industry—farming—is mighty glad to feel once again that it has a big hand in the national well-being. And even if in the period of its doldrums the farmers have lost a little of their powers of voicing grievances, today their protests are obviously prompted, not by selfish motives, but by a fervent desire to succeed in their part of the national effort.

Canadian Poles to Aid British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, en route to Washington, disclosed to representatives of 15 Polish organizations here that a Polish expeditionary force will be recruited and trained in Canada for service with Britain.

The agreement to this effect was signed in Ottawa by General Sikorski and Prime Minister W. K. Mackenzie King of Canada. General Sikorski made the announcement during a 15-minute stopover at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday upon arrival from Canada. After conferring with Polish diplomatic representatives who met the train, he left for Washington, where he will talk with President Roosevelt.

After four days in Washington, the Polish General and his party will go to Palm Beach, Fla., where he will confer with Ignace Jan Paderewski, returning to New York on April 15 whence he will go to Chicago.

Goebbels' Cartoon Puts Blame on U. S.

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff in a front-page cartoon implied that the United States had a hand in alleged mistreatment of "Volksdeutsche" (German people) by Yugoslavs in Yugoslavia.

The drawing showed a peasant woman with a shawl over her head, a baby in her arms, and a bundle at her feet, held at bay by a ferocious, toothy dog marked "Servia." Above the dog and urging him on is a figure of Uncle Sam with stars and stripes on his coat-sleeve.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John: Saint David's Hall, United Church, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, South Park Street, 8 p. m., April 15.

Ontario

Brantford: Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

England

Lancashire

Blackpool: Palace Theater, Promenade, 3 p. m., April 27.

Middlesex

Pinner: The Church Building, Elm Park Road, 3 p. m., April 27.

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton: April 29.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): St. George's Hall, 3 p. m., April 20.

Scotland

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen: The Students' Union Hall, Gallowgate, 8 p. m., May 1.

Renfrewshire

Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 7:30 p. m., April 29.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., April 14.
Escondido: Escondido Elementary School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 13.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 4333 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.
Los Angeles (Auspices Twenty-seventh Church): Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., April 17.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): The Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 13.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11146 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Ventura: Civic Auditorium, Front and California Streets, 3 p. m., April 13.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Clubhouse, Friends Avenue and Bailey Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Wilmington (Thirty-third Church, Los Angeles): Wilmington Bowl, 909 Maher Avenue, 3 p. m., April 13.

Connecticut

Bristol: Bristol High School Auditorium, Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., April 15. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles. (Note change of station.)

Idaho

Idaho Falls: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Nampa: Church of the Brethren, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Illinois

Charleston: Auditorium, Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College, 3 p. m., April 13.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.
Downers Grove: First Congregational Church, West Curtis Street, 3:30 p. m., April 13.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 14.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., April 18.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.
Peoria (First Church): Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Peru: Washington School Auditorium, Tenth and Rock Streets, 8 p. m., April 15.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., April 18.

Indiana

Bicknell: High School Gymnasium, Miami and Fourth Streets, 3 p. m., April 13.
Franklin: Armory, South Main Street, 8 p. m., April 13.
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.
La Fayette: Jefferson High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 13.
Marion: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 13.
Whiting: George Rogers Clark School Auditorium, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Stanton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 19.

Iowa

Fort Madison: Fort Madison High School, Eighteenth and Avenue G, 8 p. m., April 18.
Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 13.
Sioux City: Shrine Auditorium, Ninth and Nebraska Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Kansas

Kansas City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 13.

Kentucky

Bowling Green: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Center Streets, 8:05 p. m., April 18. Radiocast Station WLBJ, 1340 kilocycles.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., April 14.

Massachusetts

Athol: Unitarian Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
Clinton: First Congregational Church, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, High School, Central Street, 3 p. m., April 13.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, West Van Buren Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Birmingham: Church Edifice, Chester at Willetts Road, 8 p. m., April 15.
Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 15.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Evergreen Road and Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., April 15.
Flint (First Church): Longfellow High School, 4 p. m., April 13.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
Monroe: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 15.
Owosso: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Sault Ste. Marie: Church Edifice, 529 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Minnesota

Virginia: The Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

Missouri

Hannibal: Masonic Temple, 117 North Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 15.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 15.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 8 p. m., April 13.
Chadron: Chadron High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

New York

Corning: First Baptist Church, First and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., April 14.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 3 p. m., April 13. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles, and short wave Station WRUL, Boston, 6.04 and 11.79 megacycles.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 17.
Syracuse (Second Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, 717 South Warren Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Waverly: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 15.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., April 14.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., April 14.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., April 17.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Texas

Kingsville: New High School Auditorium, West King Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 13.
Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 15.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL, 11.79mc (25.4m); 10.13mc (29.8m)), chime radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 4 June 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m); chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m. May 4, June 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on April 20, May 25, June 29.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 13, June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on May 4, June 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 20; May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 4, June 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1310kc, on April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 20; May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX 6.07mc, April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on April 20; May 18; June 15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Peace Mobilizers Deride Army and Defense Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A national organization, known as the American Peace Mobilization, planned an outdoor demonstration here for Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6, which was "to be the greatest peace meeting in American history." Thirty thousand participants were repeatedly predicted. A cold rain prevented the outdoor rally.

About 3,000 delegates, reported as coming from 40 states, met in Mecca Temple, where they attacked, or applauded attacks on, the American Government and Great Britain, where they also supported present strikes, derided present defense efforts, and confidently asserted that a just people's peace could be concluded.

There were about as many women delegates as men, and most were youthful. Among them were many Negroes, who enjoyed complete racial equality. Labor unions were heavily represented.

The meeting was marked by a moral tone That was evident both in the personality of many of the leaders and in the topics considered. The chairman and "keynote speaker" was the Rev. John B. Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Norman, Oklahoma. A vice-chairman was Dr. Max Yergan, a well-known Negro, who once worked with the Y. M. C. A. A second vice-chairman was Miss Katherine Terril, "literature secretary of the Congregational-Christian churches," a third was Jack McMichael, "since September, 1939, a student in Union Theological Seminary." The administrative secretary was Miss Marion Briggs, formerly of the Y. W. C. A.

Communist Literature

These are earnest Americans and the matters interesting them most are the same that have always commanded the attention of religious leaders, namely the injustices arising from the differences between religious ideals and practices. Race discrimination, class inequalities, poverty, slums, insecurity, neglect of children, the disfranchisement of the poor and war are aspects of American life which the mobilizers consider flagrantly inconsistent with real democracy.

Most American Christians sincerely share such views and earnestly ask: how can these defects be removed? The Mobilizers answer in essence, "through Communism." On their literature table they sold at least a dozen different Communistic books and periodicals. One was "Soviet Russia Today." Another was a recent book on the Soviets by the Dean of Canterbury, who had been invited as one of the speakers.

Some of the points made in this literature and by the speakers at the meeting were: Roosevelt's imperialism is as bad as Hitler's, Hitler's treatment of the invaded states is no worse than England's of India, a British victory would be as bad as a Nazi victory, the whole struggle is caused by a few rich men. The Mobilizers are against conscription and lose no occasion to make fun of the Army. They like to create the impression that the Army is foul with capitalistic corruption and that for a citizen to serve his country in the defense force is to become a slave. They also give every possible encouragement to strikers.

Strike Sympathy Shown

Representatives of strikers were accorded more applause at the meetings than the other speakers. The Audience with enthusiasm sang, "Ford must sign, Ford must sign, Ford must sign on the dotted line!"

That well typifies the attitude of the Mobilizers. They appear to believe that humanity is divided into two distinct categories: bad capitalists and good workers, so all one needs to do in order to create a happy world is to overcome the capitalists. They force everything, from war to race problems into that formula. That makes a solution of the world's ills seem so simple that they are devoting all their energy to the fight against capitalistic imperialism.

They spurn the ideal of sacrifices for national unity. They were assured that a victory of the Ford workers would set off the greatest wave of labor organization this country has ever known. That was indicated as their supreme fight and they want to carry it through to a finish. They scoff at the idea that Hitler as a major danger; what they consider of vital importance are jobs, higher wages, more relief, less civil restrictions. The only Hitlers they profess to fear are American capitalists.

They condemn the capitalistic "Aid to England Committee" and also the capitalistic "America First Committee." They denounce President Conant of Harvard for "fomenting war" and President Hutchins of Chicago University for opposing war.

They condemn America for not helping stop Hitler during the Spanish War and for helping stop him now. They excoriate England for not fighting Hitler before Munich and for fighting him after Munich. They laud the Serbs for fighting Hitler and berate the Americans who favor fighting Hitler.

The "keynoter," Rev. Mr. Thompson, declared, according to the Daily Worker, "A people's peace would end the current imperialistic war." "He insisted there could be a peace without conquerors and indemnities." One of the conditions would be "the passage of the anti-poll tax bill for the South." R. H. M.

Friends Feed French Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—The American Friends Service Committee has shown how food and clothing may be distributed in Unoccupied France, according to Mrs. Eleanor Stabler Clarke, Chairman of the Friends Clothing Committee.

Food and clothing have been distributed in France to "only thousands where millions are destitute, but we have shown how it can be done," Mrs. Clarke declared, addressing the three-day conference of the Religious Society of Friends which ended April 6.

At the same time, the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies made public correspondence from citizens of means in Belgium declaring their inability to purchase food. The letters were disclosed, the Committee said, to counteract repeated assertions that lack of food is not undermining Belgian morale. "If wealthy persons are unable to purchase food, the condition of the average Belgian must be desperate," the spokesman added.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and a member of the Governing Board of the Keep America Out of War Congress, told a Congress meeting at Town Hall that the Government had instituted a "censorship of consent" in its effort to lead America to war and dictatorship. He urged those opposed to war to make themselves heard, to support the anti-convoy resolution in the Senate and to call for a popular advisory referendum on peace or war.

Rain washed out the antiwar mass meeting at Randall's Island which the American Peace Mobilization had planned as the keynote event for the two-day session of the American People's meeting in New York.

Trans-U. S. Mark Claimed for Bomber

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A record nonstop trans-continental flight of 9 hours and 57 minutes for a plane of more than 50,000 pounds gross weight has been claimed by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

The fast trip was the initial flight of the company's four-motored, 25-ton land bomber, which left Feb. 15 for La Guardia Field, N. Y., to join the Royal Air Force.

With six British representatives aboard as observers, the camouflaged plane maintained an altitude of 18,000 feet almost into New York, sighting land only three times—at Wichita, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., and Dayton, Ohio. The entire crew used oxygen.

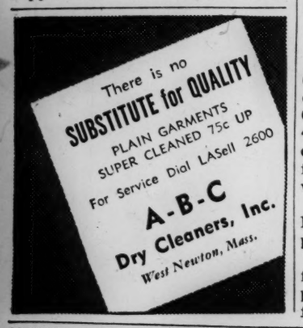
More than a dozen of the bombers, renamed the Liberators by the British, have left here since the initial flight.

Food Flown to Arctic By Civilian Aviators

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 7 (AP)—Private airplanes from Kotzebue flew to the isolated Arctic Circle village of Wainwright April 4 with heavy cargoes of food ordered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for natives reported on the verge of starvation.

The trips ended a search by the Red Cross for methods of transporting the supplies.

An order for Army bombers to fly was canceled after the civilian pilots succeeded in delivering the food.



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America: Slave or Free?

30 *Spiritual Freedom Is Based On Higher Concept of Man*

"Not you, Herr Hitler, but God, is my Führer." As Spring once more spreads its green carpet over German fields the man who uttered that defiance is probably digging ditches at the point of a gun in the dreary concentration camp of Sachsenhausen. The Rev. Martin Niemöller, who symbolizes better perhaps than any single individual of this day the struggle for religious liberty, has in these words drawn the line plainly between the slave way and the free way.

It is a line between two basic concepts of man. On one side are theories which try to make man merely a biological product, either a racial or an economic animal, absorbed in a mechanized, militarized monster called a totalitarian state; on the other side is man as the unfettered child of God, able to know and express the Father's spiritual nature.

Slave Way

Naturally for a merely material man there is no spiritual freedom. In the totalitarian society he has no function except to contribute to the economic or racial purpose of the State. The Nazi State tries to force Pastor Niemöller to give his whole allegiance to the Führer of the German race. According to Hans Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, Adolf Hitler is "the Jesus Christ as well as the Holy Ghost of the Fatherland."

Point 24 of the National Socialist Party's program promised "liberty for all religious denominations as far as they are not a danger to it and do not militate against the moral feeling of the German race."

In practice German totalitarianism has found little room for Christians who put God definitely ahead of race. Ministers like Pastor Niemöller who protested vigorously have been executed or jailed. In 1937 the chaplains of the armed forces issued a remarkable declaration charging that the "State and the party combat not only . . . political activities of the churches. They combat Christianity."

Attacks on Christianity

The chaplains pointed out that in three years "approximately 1,300" Protestant pastors had been in prison or under police arrest. They complained that Christianity was being attacked within by the attempt "to transform the church into a state institution" and without by party leaders who referred to Jesus as "that swine" and "that Jewish tramp." In 1939 the Nazis closed over 700 Roman Catholic monasteries and convents and it is estimated that half the Lutheran churches have been closed.

Interference with Christian as with Jewish religion is only the negative side of German totalitarianism. The positive side comes out in promotion of a national church through the "German Christian" movement and in the neo-paganism of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, who substitutes Nordic sagas for the "so-called Old Testament." The natural emphasis is on "Blut und Rasse," leading to worship of the racial state.

Some of the attempts to remove all international or Jewish traces from Christianity require mental gymnastics. In June, 1939, the Associated Press said:

> Reichsbishop Muller, in rewriting the Sermon on the Mount, has eliminated all references to Jerusalem, King Solomon, the Pharisees and scribes, and the law and prophets, and the Ten Commandments.

The same report relates that the revision of the Gospel of St. John made by Bishop Weideman of Bremen has the woman of Samaria avoid a Jewish name in the original reference to "our Father Jacob" by speaking of "our ancestor who gave us this well." Thus the slave way not only denies intellectual freedom, but insults the intelligence.

Intellectual Bondage

To such intellectual bondage have Hitlerites been reduced by their slave philosophy of racism! Having said "we think with our blood," they try to do it. The denial of religious liberty is only one segment of the Nazi drive against spiritual concepts of God and man. But it illustrates how men who begin to think of themselves as superior animals deny not only to themselves but to others all the freedoms which through the ages have been built up on the spiritual freedom of those concepts.

Everywhere that totalitarianism rules, even partially—as in France, in Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark—there are similar evidences of the effort to push a larger thought of God and man back into the narrow mold of tribal worship or smother it under Marxian materialism.

A denial of man's spiritual nature and ability to think for himself lies at the root of all totalitarian intolerance. Adolf Hitler is the Freud of politics; he believes that the real controls of human behavior lie in the murky depths of the subconscious or in "racial instinct." He is an adroit political psychologist, but his psychology is nine-tenths biology.

The Nazi System

The Nazi system is a natural expression of the kind of Darwinism which made physical factors dominant in preaching survival of the fittest. It is also the natural outgrowth of Nietzsche "will-to-power" philosophy. It abandons the search for truth by scholarship and reason and accepts Nietzsche's statement, "The criterion of truth lies in the enhancement of the feeling of power."

Now undoubtedly Hitlerism enhanced the feeling of power for Germans. In breaking the Treaty of Versailles it gave them a sense of freedom. But did it thereby establish the truth of the totalitarian system or its rightness—even for Germany? Any person who pretends to know no law but his own will may have a new feeling of power or even an apparent freedom. But sooner or later society will restrain him and meanwhile he remains the prisoner of his own passion and ignorance.

It is this ignorance of man's true nature and dignity which causes Naziism to suppose—against all the testimony of history—that by persecution it can make men deny their consciences. The new despotism is not content with negative censorship to prevent men hearing the truth; it tries by propaganda to make them believe the lie. It attempts not merely to make religion in Germany deny the Christ but pay honor to the antichrist.

Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" has disclosed that objective truth is not the criterion in this propaganda. He tells how "mass assemblies" induce the hesitant individual to submit "himself to the magic influence of what we call 'mass-suggestion.'" An older German term for it is mesmerism, and there is evidence that it is widely used by the Nazis not only in diplomacy but upon their German victims. It is the most vicious kind of oppression, attempting subtly to deprive men of their mental and spiritual freedom.

Free Way

Freedom of conscience has not been long or widely enjoyed even in the world we call modern. Until the Reformation the Church of Rome enforced a certain uniformity of teaching throughout Western Europe. Then the Protestants, although demanding freedom from Rome, sought for a time to use the power of government to dictate doctrine and even forms of worship. In England Roman Catholics and Protestants were burned or hanged for their beliefs until the Toleration Act of 1689.

But nearly 200 years earlier Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia" had called for religious toleration. Freedom was winning. The Pilgrims found liberty in Holland before coming to America. The earliest law of Maryland (1634) said:

> No person within this province, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be in any ways troubled, molested or discountenanced for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof.

Roger Williams could find no tolerance in Massachusetts, but established it in Rhode Island. William Penn protested in 1675 that "men were forced either to have no Conscience at all, or to be Hang'd for having a Conscience not fashionable," but Pennsylvania for the most part enjoyed freedom.

Reason and Conscience

Slowly men realized that the imposition of a creed, however well intended, killed the conscience and reason which gave the creed vitality. By 1766 Virginia's constitutional convention was resolving:

> That religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other.

Other colonies followed and when the Union was formed the First Amendment to the Constitution declared: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion; or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For 150 years religious liberty has been established both in law and custom.

Indeed, even in the last 50 years Americans have so learned to accept a man as a Christian even though baptized neither by sprinkling nor immersion, that they wonder at "Mother's" desperate measures to get "Father" properly "saved" in Clarence Day's play "Life With Father."

Co-operation Grows

Co-operation among sects and other evidences of tolerance had made it hard to believe that men once killed men because they did or did not believe in transubstantiation. And then the new barbarism began trying to set the clock back.

Although anti-Semitism has been extended by the Nazis over much of Europe and propaganda has poisoned certain groups in Britain and America, there are strong counter moves. Christian love has been expressed in refugee work, and the need for national unity now supports such efforts as the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

Under the free way religion enjoys not only liberty but the sharpening, strengthening effect of rubbing against dissent in free discussion.

The Free Church

Even where one church enjoys official prestige and support, others are free—and protected.

So long as other citizens are not injured, free states tolerate even doctrines and practices which the great majority may consider mistaken. Some months ago three ministers of the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses were canvassing from house to house on Cassius Street, New Haven, Connecticut, an area thickly populated by Roman Catholics, to whom they offered pamphlets and phonograph records attacking the Church of Rome. They were convicted under a local law of soliciting funds for religious purposes without a license, but the United States Supreme Court declared such a restriction unconstitutional. The Court recognized that "in the realm of religious faith and in that of political belief, sharp differences arise." Even so it pointed out:

> People of this Nation have ordained in the light of history that, in spite of the probability of excesses and abuses, these liberties are, in the long view, essential to enlightened opinion and right conduct on the part of the citizens of a democracy.

Other Faiths

Under the free way there is some indoctrination. A few parents may refuse to give their children their own religious teaching in a desire to leave them entirely free to choose their own faith. But in most families that is considered as foolish as giving the child no food for fear of indoctrinating him with a taste for Boston brown bread instead of whole wheat. Also some social pressures operate to keep children in the family religion.

Yet there is little preaching against other faiths. Only those who attend church schools fail to learn something of other religions during their formal education. And every adult has the opportunity to discover, to compare and to choose according to reason and conscience. Possibly fewer people change their religious views than should. Those who do are nearly always more active and sincere religionists, showing the clarity and strength gained by conscious choice.

Men who believe in freedom are convinced that this same process strengthens the churches. They hold that the necessity of justifying the faith that is in them—even as against agnosticism—quickens and vitalizes the churches. Today most churches in the democratic countries give some evidence of realizing that Christianity is now under attack. Will they sense the nature of the attack and give proof of their utility by elevating the race to that understanding of spiritual reality which alone insures freedom?

Spiritual freedom includes much more than leave to worship as one chooses; nowhere has human society known full spiritual freedom. Only in a true "Weltanschauung" which recognizes God and His creation as spiritual can there be complete liberty.

But as men have in some degree accepted John's statement, "Now are we the sons of God," they have broken the fetters of material limitations. Ignorance and superstition have dropped away and the human mind has been freed for progress. Freedom of many kinds—intellectual, political, economic and international—has progressed as men have learned to respect each other as able to understand and express in some measure the spiritual qualities of the Father.

In thinking about the differences between the free and the slave way, the support which spiritual freedom gives to all the other freedoms is a clarifying key.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

Fascism Fails in Great Test of War

Continued from Page 1

to do this, nor can anyone, coming from the Continent today underestimate Herr Hitler's need for at least the outward appearance of "friends."

Finally, Signor Mussolini might double-cross the Germans.

It does no harm to discuss the possibility. The Germans are aware of it. For them, this is just one of the risks of having subsidiary dictators. It is, in fact, one of the chief defects of totalitarianism. One man cannot rule all of Europe. The Hitlers have to take the chance that if circumstances become ripe, the Mussolinis would turn against them.

Having watched Signor Mussolini in action, I should be quite prepared to see him attempt just that. Signor Mussolini's Axis war policy was an extreme policy, but it was an exception; while he runs to extremes in talk, he normally runs to compromise in action. If and when the tide of war takes a serious turn against the Germans, Signor Mussolini might try to shift advisers, shake up the government a bit, and move cautiously over toward political center.

Two Points of View

There are two points of view as to why he took this reckless plunge into war, and both are furiously debated in Italy.

One group holds that Signor Mussolini was a militarist from the start; that his so-called conservative periods were a subterfuge to gain time, and that it was inevitable for him to plunge when the big chance came.

The other side believes that Signor Mussolini was always an opportunist, always shifting his policy to fit circumstances, and that last June he believed he was backing the winner.

It is easy to reconcile the two. Signor Mussolini undoubtedly thought he was a free agent and a cold-blooded opportunist. Undoubtedly, also he did not realize the extent to which he had become morally caught up in the forces of militaristic Fascism which he himself had unleashed.

There is one point more.

The Germans were very skillful in manipulating Signor Mussolini for their own ends. I have heard accounts of the irresistible personal pressure which Herr Hitler brought to bear on Signor Mussolini, to make him believe in the inevitability of German victory.

Those who knew Signor Mussolini best in Rome were surprised at the suddenness and completeness with which he snapped over to the German view as June approached. Most of us in the foreign press group knew—and wrote freely through the censorship in our dispatches last spring—that Italy was grossly unprepared. Mediterranean war by its technical nature, we cabled our newspapers, was bound to be the very protracted kind of war that Italy couldn't stand. We could scarcely believe what our eyes saw—that the Duce was becoming so shortsighted as not to see this himself.

He didn't see. And the insistent, persuasive power of Herr Hitler may be the main reason why.

The point has immediate importance, because if Signor Mussolini was dragooned into making his great gamble, he undoubtedly has double reason to regret it today. He would have double reason to turn on the Germans—he and the Fascists who played the Germans' game with him—if the fortunes of war offered a chance.

I don't wish to underestimate the pressure which the Germans are exerting on the Italian people, and on the Fascists in particular, to remain loyal to the Axis idea. Propagandists are playing skillfully on Italian pride. "The sons of Italy," they say to mothers, fathers, and soldiers who have keenly felt Italy's humiliation, "have gallantly aided us. Now we will aid and vindicate them." Also the Germans still are urging the idea of German invincibility on those realistic Italians who always incline to the winning side.

The point is that this sort of propaganda lasts as long as Nazi military success lasts. If the war takes a sharp turn against Germany, the very German argument of "back the winner" becomes a reason to change over and back the other side.

And even more important, the Italian people in the long run do not want National Socialism to vindicate them. They would rather not be vindicated if it has to be done in that way.

Six Different Answers

If you ask six representative persons in Rome: "What is the future of Fascism?" you would hear six different answers.

One of the younger, militant Fascists would say: "This wasn't Fascism at all. Mussolini went conservative and soft; we had no real discipline. Next time, we will try the real thing."

One of the Germans who occupy Italy would say: "These Italians are hopeless. What they call dictatorship is sheer inefficiency and play-acting. Fascism is good for nothing but a false front, behind which we control the country."

An Italian day laborer, his ideas less well-reasoned, might say: "We got along all right before the war, in spite of the Duce's peculiarities. If only he didn't fight!" Or he might say, "We've had enough of the traitor Mussolini. Give us someone peaceful to run the country next time."

A Fascist intellectual, and even many of the so-called liberal intellectuals of Italy, would say: "Italy needs authority. Fascism gave it authority, and up to the time when this terrible war spoiled everything, Mussolini was steadily becoming more conservative and repairing his earlier mistakes. We need leadership from above still, but a peaceful kind."

An Italian revolutionary, perhaps a member of the underground Socialist Revolutionary Party, would say: "Fascism was foredoomed. It never could have really 'gone conservative.' It was militaristic and tyrannical from the start, and inevitably sided with the militarists and oppressors when war came."

A neutral observer might say: "Fascism, in its last analysis, is nothing but personal rule—license for one man to make peace when he feels like peace, make war when it pleases him to make war.

"It will always collapse because no one Italian with that much power can keep it from going to his head, or can resist the temptation to abuse it."

Will Make History

You may say that these various opinions don't add up and make sense. Yet they must make sense, because they are going to make history. These are the men and opinions out of which Italy's future will be pieced together. Some groups may control others, according to the fortunes of war. But no one of these groups can push aside all the others.

It is important to understand, then, that a lot of Italians still have Fascism deeply embedded in their mentalities. So much so, that they cannot conceive of an alternative.

Democracy, so the intellectuals among them have argued with me far into the night, can only grow in a country where liberty has deep roots. In Italy, the Government and the established Church have done the peoples' thinking for them, and told them how to think, for so long that their intellectual fibre is weak.

Fascism genuinely tried to improve the physical lot of the people, to be sure; and it accomplished some very remarkable things along this practical line. But it didn't improve the people themselves, merely the physical surroundings, and this was fatal.

Fascism gave more bread and social services, low-cost housing, and electrified railroads. But it deliberately, for its own political purpose, stultified the ability of the people to think and become self-reliant. By habit, today, the bulk of Italians crave authority, and are compelled merely to hope that next time, the authority will not be militaristic and Germanophile, and undo everything by going to war.

Herr Hitler had a well-educated and trained people working for him. He wasn't responsible for that education, and indeed would have poisoned it at the source in the schools, if he had the chance But there it was—an inheritance from an earlier period—and he drew generously on it. Hitler also had German nationalism working for him.

Duce Had No Such Aid

Signor Mussolini had no such outside forces working for his movement.

He inherited no great reserve of education or training because Italy is young, and Fascism had been in power for long enough to destroy much that had been built up earlier. Moreover, Italian nationalism was working against him, from the moment that he joined armed forces with the Germans.

Therefore, we who watched in Rome believed that in Italy, we saw the Fascist idea more nearly

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Cordell Hull Unable to Write 'Slave or Free' Article for Today

Because of the pressure of heavy duties, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been unable as yet to write an article for publication in the series, "America: Slave or Free" originally planned for today.

Therefore The Christian Science Monitor is advancing publication of the remaining articles in the series by one day, and will include the article by the Secretary of State or by similarly high authority in the same field before the completion of the series.

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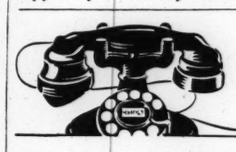

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Negus Expected Home Soon —And Probably on White Horse

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Addis Ababa during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia

Now that the British have occupied Addis Ababa, Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia, will probably be formally re-instated in his Capital. He is reported to have said that he would make his triumphal entry on a white horse. Perhaps he will prefer the more conventional Ethiopian mule. In any case the act of restitution will no doubt make Addis Ababa the scene of sensational, barbaric splendor.

If he follows time-honored tradition, the Emperor, under an umbrella, will ride down the uneven, poorly paved boulevard, followed by a body of his retainers, the tribal chiefs, wearing lion manes, carrying long spears, riding daintily stepping mules.

Then may come the retainers of the retainers, as a rather motley throng; after them, in straight, well-formed lines, the Imperial Guards, wearing soldiers' uniforms, with shoes on their feet and guns over their shoulders. Native, barefooted feudal warriors may come trotting along after them.

Lining the streets, will be crowds of bare-footed, bare-headed men and women with thick matted hair, and with thin white robes draped about them. They will form long, living walls of white, capped with black fringes of faces crowned with wooly tassels.

The Emperor and the most distinguished of his followers will presumably go into the octagonal Cathedral of St. George; he will sit on an elevated throne beside the Empress, and take part in a special service of thanksgiving.

"Field of Mars"

After that the Imperial pair with their picturesque retainers will move through the gate of the iron fence surrounding the Cathedral, cross a square filled with curious multitudes and go to the parade ground which might be called the "Field of Mars." He will take his place in a rug-panoplied pavilion, in front of a little grandstand filled with notables and will review his troops.

Before him will pass hundreds and thousands of natives on foot, on horses, on mules. Many will wear crests of lions' bristles and capes of lion skin. Some will brandish curved scimiters, many will bear black silver-trimmed shields of rhinoceros hide, most will carry long, steel-tipped spears, making one think of a bamboo patch in motion.

As they approach the Emperor's stand, all will break ranks, dancing and shouting. Some will also recite heroic poems, others will throw themselves in the dust, a few will fight mock battles with swords, most will wave spears as though assaulting a foe, some will hurl their guns at the Emperor's feet. All will be in a rapture of excitement. The procession will be a barbaric stream, breaking into a hundred separate whirlpools of ecstatic confusion.

After the flood has subsided, the rulers will return to a pleasant royal palace, the warriors will gather in camps, and Addis Ababans will go back to their "tukuls," meaning tent-like huts, to wicker shacks and to cabins of unbaked brick and mud. Weird songs will echo from many a crowded room, the monotonous throb of tom-toms will sound through the streets.

Will Seem Little Different

Liberated Addis Ababa in liberated Ethiopia will not seem much different from what it was under the Italians. It will probably contain 150,000 people, and they will be scattered over an enormous expanse. Most of the dwellings will be hidden in the trees. With the exception of the new royal palace, the new prison and the new Parliament, by far the finest edifices in Addis Adaba are the Legations.

The Negus, on re-entering his Capital, will find a few new buildings in the business district. The Italians have added more than two score shops and stores to the few good ones already strung along the main boulevard. Inviting mission compounds are situated on distant streets. The post office is like that of a small town in almost any country. A solid little bank pays out piles of dirty bills. Customers collect in Hardware Street, Cotton Street, Cheese Street to buy a few primitive commodities.

Creditors move about here and there with debtors tied to them. A few master artisans sell silver crosses and wooden saddles. Little crowds assemble here and there in crude, open booths, as they do in Hyde Park, London, or Boston Common, but their vehement arguments aren't political forum. They are pleading regular legal cases, before elders acting as judges.

Now and then one may see a bare-footed, fat-faced man of importance, riding a cantering mule, with a dozen servants running along behind. Slaves, ragged, unkept, with shaved heads, carrying huge jars of water up the hills. Porters come in from the provinces with gigantic loads on their heads. Herdsmen drive droves of scrawny, hump-shouldered, black cattle to the pools; men sit on rocks by the streams washing clothes by beating them; fuzzy-headed fathers walk in paths through the woods, holding fuzzy-headed children by the hand.

You hear angry voices, you hear sighs, you also hear much laughter. Almost everybody lives meagerly and everybody takes it easy. Tomorrow is as good as today.

Means Better World Order

Existence in Addis Ababa is elemental. A few white clothes, a little parched grain and pancake bread, a shelter from the rain, and a place in the social hierarchy seem all that most require. Everyone is somebody's retainer and has a retainer of some kind. Even servants have servants. The intelligentsia is still very small.

At first thought one wonders what difference it makes, whether a Fascist viceroy or the Negus rides a white horse in Addis Ababa; whether Premier Mussolini gives orders there or Haile Selassie. On second thought, it seems very important, because the Ethiopians think it important. That sentiment is part of the spiritual fabric of the world. It's the longing for freedom and fair play. A good world order is based on the possibility of weaker nations, weaker classes, weaker people being secure in it.

With the Negus in Addis Ababa again, there may be a League of Nations again and a better one. When white-robed Ethiopian water bearers eat their parched corn in peace, American farmers and professors may also enjoy peace again.

Ethiopia Awaits the Return of Its Emperor

Topical

Where Negus Hopes to March

General view of the Market Square in Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Capital, which Emperor Haile Selassie hopes soon to enter on a white horse.

Reversal in Libya Indicates Most of Army of Nile in Greece

Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Striking acknowledgment of the seriousness of the Balkan situation in German eyes has been the latest development of diversion across the Mediterranean. While Nazis have been gathering for a full-strength invasion of Yugoslavia, Italo-Germanic armored columns have rolled into Cirenaica, penetrated the Empire screen and reached Bengasi.

Several important deductions may be drawn from these developments, following fast upon the British destruction of part of the Italian fleet which cleared the Eastern Mediterranean at least momentarily of Axis sea power.

One can safely believe that a major portion of the Army of the Nile is now on Greek soil, a serious threat to the Germanic move through the Rhodope range whether down the Struma Valley or—more important—over the Yugoslav border via the tributary valleys leading into the Vardar.

Moreover, German delay in overwhelming the Yugoslavs points to a desire to avert the first repercussion such move would involve; that is, Greco-Yugoslav pincer movement to bag all that remains of Italian armies in Albania.

Only Part of the Picture

The North African situation is itself most interesting to military men, but to consider it apart from the vast canvas of the general situation would be to draw erroneous conclusions. Outwardly, the recapture of Bengasi must be considered as a triumph for the Axis—a crumb of comfort in an otherwise disastrous fortnight. It will bolster Italian public opinion and morale.

But conclusions may be rashly drawn of the superiority of German arms over British. Judged from the proved capability of General Wavell as a great captain, plus the military axiom that he who tries to be strong at all points is weak everywhere, this writer comes to a different conclusion.

Mussolini "Saver of Britain"

War is a series of blows and counter-blows — of thrusts and parries. The fighter who uses his brains finds it necessary at times to "roll with the punches," to cover up momentarily. Success in widespread campaigns goes eventually to him who concentrates in the theaters of paramount interest. These theaters are not always fixed. The obliteration of the British Isles is Herr Hitler's major objective. Conversely, every diversion of German strength from that objective furthers British interests.

Signor Mussolini, the weak partner of the Axis, has been so hammered that Herr Hitler has reluctantly been forced to temporarily abandon his dream of invasion of Britain. Eastward and southward the Germanic tide has flowed, by combination of power politics and arms, despite the natural disinclination to fight on multiple fronts.

Now we have come to a showdown. German ground troops and a considerable portion of the great Luftwaffe have been diverted.

Hence we have the counter-diversion in North Africa. How far it will go depends on several elements. It must be remembered that the Italians originally had a fine coastal road for their operations toward Egypt. It was so fine, including its widespread tentacles to desert oases, that when General Wavell, picking his time, attacked, his movements were aided by Italian road-making ability.

It is unlikely that this road-net still exists. Based again on General Wavell's ability, the conclusion may be reached that General Wavell has taken from Gen. Maitland Wilson the cream of his fine army, has destroyed the road-net, and that the Italo-German advance will now be made only after a series of delaying actions have been fought. It is reasonable to expect that Axis troops may even reach the Egyptian border again. They will advance under most difficult conditions, over practically waterless terrain, and if and as they move along the coastal road they will be exposed on their left flank to British sea power. This last is most important to remember.

Not Like March Into Denmark

Any advance will be time-consuming. The supply line must grow longer, its protection depend upon air power and a series of local garrisons, frittering away a certain part of the attackers' strength. Roads must be rebuilt, water procured. In other words, the new Axis movement, to be of any effect, must include all the preliminary effort which the Italians, in peacetime, took years to accomplish.

While this is going on the new drafts from "down below" who are being moved from Australia and New Zealand to reinforce the Egyptian front will be getting a hard training. Egypt and Palestine become the reservoirs for British reinforcements and supply for the Greek front and for the Nile Army.

One might even venture the guess that long before the Egyptian border could be crossed by Axis troops, a decision may be reached in the present theater of paramount interest—the Balkans. In any event, Germany is committed to active combat in Libya and to full-dress war in the Balkans. To carry out the latter successfully, Herr Hitler cannot at the same time invade Britain. Hitler is apparently faced with a Hobson's choice.

By a Staff Artist

Where British Troops Are in Control

Main points of rapid British invasion of Ethiopia which has brought them to Addis Ababa, as well as to Adowa in the north and Debra Markos in northeast. Shaded portion shows area occupied by British since beginning of campaign last fall.

Fascism Fails in War

(Continued from Page 3)

isolated, as if in a laboratory. We saw it work with less of a mixture of confusing circumstances. And when isolated, the Fascist idea collapsed.

Signor Mussolini indeed launched an idea which was destined to undo him. He organized domestic Fascism, and then proudly projected the idea of international Fascism. But international Fascism inevitably was taken over and controlled by the more powerful Germans. It has poured back across the Brenner and broken the career of the man who first opened up the bag of Aeolus and unloosed the storm wind.

So much for Signor Mussolini.

As for the Italian people, it will take much time for them to work their way through the rest of their modern Inferno. Passive resistance against the Germans may be a long, hard road, depending for its degree of success on the outcome of the war. And even after the war, the Italians will have to go right on wrestling with their political salvation, overcoming their political backwardness, undoing the damage of 18 years of "abusing the mind and all its works."

Those who know the Italians and wish them well can only remember that there was an end to the Inferno.

When Virgil led Dante finally to the end of this symbolic region,

"We mounted up, he first and I second,
till through a round opening I saw some of
the beauteous things which Heaven
bears, and thence we came forth to see again the stars."

In his next article of this series, Mr. Davis will give a detailed report on the food famine in Spain.

Mica Mining Booms For Defense Needs

SPRUCE PINE, N. C., April 7 (AP) —Not long ago the mountain mother used to tell junior to run up to the old abandoned mine and slice off three or four sheets of mica to fix a windowpane. But now the mining of mica has brought relative prosperity to many a mountaineer so that he can get "store bought" glass panes for his window.

Long Trip for Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Earl C. Dingus, of The Pound, Va., section, travels 23 miles to attend National Youth Administration classes in the fundamentals of woodworking at Wise, Va.

Duce's Empire Melts Away, British Enter Addis Ababa

CAIRO, Egypt, April 7 (AP) —The British announced today their forces were continuing to withdraw east of Bengasi in North Africa but in East Africa had captured Debra Markos, 120 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, following the fall of the Ethiopian Capital without a fight.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 7 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's East African Empire appeared today to be rapidly melting away as the British announced their troops in a lightning drive had entered Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Capital, which Fascist legions wrested from the Ethiopians five years ago.

It was believed here the British moved into the Capital of ex-Emperor Haile Selassie without resistance, indicating that perhaps 70,000 Italian soldiers had scattered into the mountains and desert to attempt guerrilla warfare or to make a stand somewhere between Addis Ababa and Adowa to the north.

A British communiqué from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, said: "On the evening of April 5 our leading troops entered Addis Ababa.

The Viceroy (the Duke of Aosta) and the Government had left the city. As a result of messages dropped by us on April 1 an envoy from the Viceroy of Italian East Africa flew behind our lines on April 3, when conditions were presented to him to insure the safety of the civil population of Addis Ababa in event of fighting around the city.

In North Africa, on the other hand, the Italian High Command said German-Italian mechanized troops were continuing east of the Libyan port evacuated by the British last week. The British said "the concentration of our troops is proceeding smoothly."

In East African operations the British reported these developments:

The road to Massawa, the Red Sea port in Eritrea, from fallen Asmara has been cleared and "Free French" patrols are within eight miles of the city.

Mostly South Africans

Empire troops continued to march south from Eritrea toward Dessye and Gondar, in Ethiopia.

The force which entered Addis Ababa was made up largely of South African troops, part of the columns which fought their way through Italian Somaliland, crossed the Ogaden Desert, seized Diredawa on the Addis Ababa Djibouti Railway and by reaching the Capital completed a 1,100-mile march in seven weeks.

Ethiopian "patriots" were reported, in unconfirmed dispatches, to have entered Debra Markos, 120 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, with Haile Selassie as their leader.

The whereabouts of Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, was not known.

A British radiocast last night said the Duke had sent a note of thanks to the British for steps to protect women and children in Addis Ababa.

The British said he may be with any of a number of isolated Italian garrisons holding out in the country. The strongest of these was said to be at Gondar, north of Lake Tana, to which General Martini led his forces from the Sudan frontier three months ago.

Began in January

Large scale British military penetration of Ethiopia began soon after Haile Selassie unfurled his flag Jan. 15 in the wild hills of Gojjam. It took the Italians 216 days, from Oct. 3, 1935, to May 5, 1936, to reach Addis Ababa in the Italian-Ethiopian war.

It was 4 p. m., May 5, 1936, that Marshal Pietro Badoglio led a cavalcade of 30,000 sweating Italian soldiers and 1,000 trucks on their final dash into the city to the vast relief of terrified foreign residents, who for days had witnessed scenes of riot, fire and carnage.

Haile Selassie had fled three days before and undisciplined warriors had run amok, looting, killing, and plundering.

That night, Premier Mussolini, speaking to a multitude from a bannered balcony in the Piazza Venezia in Rome, declared, "That war is over," "Ethiopia is Italian."

But it developed that the 300,000 tribesmen, armed with muskets, spears and clubs, had only been routed in a frontal assault by planes, tanks, artillery and poison gas.

The guerrilla warfare, the blowing up of bridges, stealthy attacks on outposts, assassinations, has lasted ever since.

Regularly the Italian Government in Rome published its official casualty lists in Ethiopia.

Second British Expedition

The thousands of Italian colonists sent out to develop the new empire slept by their rifles—like American pioneers—and set up little stone blockhouses at every crossroads.

Then armed, organized and assisted by a Britain at war with Germany and Italy, the Ethiopians rallied around their Emperor.

Faced by attacks from all directions, the Italians surrendered the vital parts of Italian Somaliland, Kismayu, and Mogadiscio, on Feb. 15 and 26, and the British rapidly mopped up Eritrea after the capture of Cheren and Asmara, the Capital, on March 27 and April 2.

With the fall of Addis Ababa, Italian resistance in an East African empire of 1,725,330 square miles and 12,100,000 people was nearing its end.

For the British it was their second expedition into Ethiopia. A British Army of 28,000 was sent from Zula on the Red Sea in 1864 to free a British Consul and his staff imprisoned by King Theodore. The Army reached Magdala, 150 miles northeast of Addis Ababa, freed the prisoners and burned the town.

Capture Admitted

ROME, April 7 (AP)—The Italian High Command declared today Fascist military forces evacuated the Ethiopian Capital of Addis Ababa to "avert casualties among the civilian population."

The Italian communiqué said the white population of Addis Ababa "was protected by our police forces and suffered no harm."

John Burroughs Medal Awarded in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7 — The John Burroughs bronze medal for 1941 today had gone to Louis J. Halle, Jr., for distinguished literature in the field of nature. Mr. Halle's writing on which the award was based is "Birds and Men." The award featured the annual John Burroughs anniversary observance at the Museum of Natural History here April 4 with Julian, son of the naturalist, speaking about his father's work.

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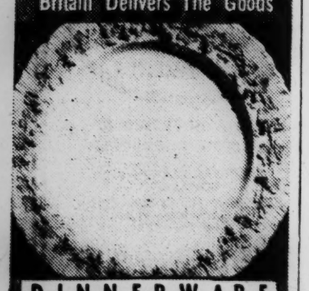
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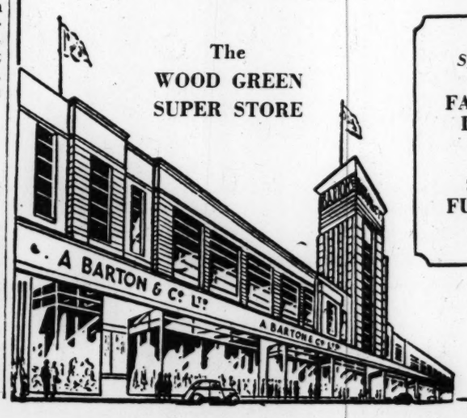

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Greeks Claim Nazi Advance Halted by Frontier Troops

ATHENS, Greece, April 7 (AP)—German forces driving into Greece from Bulgaria with the aid of tanks and dive bombers made some progress in a day of heavy fighting in the Struma Gorge. But Greek soldiers stopped the advance with the loss of but one fort, the Greek High Command announced.

A Government spokesman said Nazi losses were heavy on the first day of the April 6 invasion.

"Our fortifications, in spite of violent artillery shelling and dive bombing of the enemy Air Force, have resisted, with the exception of one, which fell after a particularly strong attack," the High Command communiqué asserted. Some ground, it added, was evacuated by Greek forces "for reasons of operations."

Ten "enemy" tanks and 5 or 6 "enemy" aircraft were said to have been destroyed and "some" prisoners taken.

The High Command said the Greek positions were defended only by "very small Greek forces," and a spokesman declared:

"We are fighting against forces 10 times superior, against mechanical implements 100 times greater, but our soldiers are holding fast, even though German airpanes rage over their heads."

The German blow, evidently aimed at the vital Greek port of Salonika, fell at 5:15 a. m. April 6 as German troops who occupied Bulgaria weeks ago drove across the border and down the Struma.

First notification of the German attack came to Athenians on a quiet Sunday morning through handwritten posters pasted on buildings.

Scenes of enthusiasm which followed recalled those which occurred at the beginning of the Greek-Italian conflict last Oct. 28.

The German Minister to Athens notified Premier Alexander Korizis at 5:30 a. m. April 6 that German troops would attack Greece because of the presence of British troops on Greek soil.

The Premier replied Greece would resist.

The British had acknowledged for the first time that an imperial force of undisclosed size was in Greece.

The German Minister's action, a spokesman said, was extreme delicacy, "especially as we were being attacked at that moment."

Frontier posts in Thrace and Eastern Macedonia caught the first blows by the Germans.

A little later Salonika and Athens had air alarms, but there were no reports of bombings in the Capital and the people and parading Evzones refused to take shelter. The intensity of the Luftwaffe attack on Salonika was not disclosed.

The Greeks, who long had considered conflict with Germany inevitable, were told by King George II that the struggle would be a hard, relentless one, but "we shall not give way before anything. . . . Victory is waiting for us at the end of the road.

"By our side stand mighty allies, the British Empire with its indomitable will and the United States with its inexhaustible resources.

"We are fighting hand-in-hand with our allies the Yugoslavs, who themselves are shedding their blood for the salvation of the whole Balkans and mankind."

Gen. Alexander Papagos, Greek Commander-in-Chief, issued an order of the day to his men calling on the fighters on the German front "to show that you are worthy of your fellow fighters on the Italian front."

Crowds paraded in the Capital, and one of their favorite slogans was the single word: "No"—meaning refusal to be intimidated. Throngs cheered at the British and United States Legations and jeered the German Legation, guarded by police. Martial music blared from loudspeakers and British soldiers were carried about on Greek shoulders.

Nazi Radio Reports Pact With Paris On Trade Affairs

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System announced today receipt of a German Radio broadcast saying that "during a three-day discussion between German and French trade representatives in Paris further cooperation was agreed upon with regard to economic conditions in France."

Another German broadcast, reported by CBS, said that the French Navy had lost 1,856 men as a result of attacks by the British on French ships.

"Apart from these French sailors a number of civilians have also lost their lives as a result of these British attacks on the ships of their former ally," the German announcer was quoted.

Italy Locks Detroit, Newark Consulates

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Acceding belatedly to the wishes of this Government, Italy has advised the United States that it was closing the Italian Consulates at Detroit and Newark, N. J.

The announcement came within two hours after Secretary Hull had told reporters the State Department was giving attention to the fact that although it requested the closing of the consulates a full month ago, no action had been taken by Italy.

Late in February, the Italian Government asked that American consulates at Naples and Palermo be abandoned. On March 5, the State Department notified the Rome Government that it would do so. And at the same time it asked that the two Italian Consulates here be closed.

Yugoslavia—Its People Defend Its Destiny

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; By a Staff Artist

Shadow of the Axis Falls on Serbs, Croats and Slovenes Alike

Top: This group of young Dalmatians, in the old tourist city of Ragusa, is reminiscent of children grouped together in other peaceful lands later to feel the force of an aggressor's might. Dalmatia, now part of Yugoslavia, was formerly a crown province of Austria. Bottom: Distribution of peoples in Yugoslavia, a heterogeneous nation united in its stand against invasion.

Axis-Girt Yugoslavs Face Huge Common Foe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Yugoslavs, in defying the Nazis, are as a shepherd boy facing a Goliath. They are 16,000,000 in number and most are peasants; they are surrounded by 140,000,000 German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian foes.

Most advanced in culture of the three Slav groups are the million Slovenes, situated in the extreme northwest corner of the state. They live on Alpine slopes and in Alpine valleys, tend little fields, mine coal, cut timber and work in factories.

Their chief center, Ljubljana, with 80,000 inhabitants, is a beautiful miniature of Central Europe. It straddles a little mountain river, looks up to a splendid castle on a dominating height, contains one magnificent park and many smaller ones, has an imposing university, an opera, a theater, excellent hotels and even a number of new skyscrapers.

Former Hapsburg Subjects

The people are all literate, industrious, frugal and extremely patriotic. However, they are not very warlike. Their chief statue is to a poet. Another striking statue is to Napoleon, who gave Slovenia a brief period of partial liberation from the Hapsburgs. During practically the whole of their history, up to December, 1918, the Slovenes were under Germain domination.

The Croatians, the second largest of the three South Slav groups, boast of a millennial culture, but during most of that thousand years they have been under foreign domination.

They are people both of plains and mountains. The farmers are rather sedentary and easy going; the mountaineers, extremely dynamic. The Croatians are excellent sailors, agriculturists, woodmen, artisans and merchants. They are distinguished as artists, writers and musicians. Their sculptor, Ivan Mestrovitch, is one of the best in the world.

Their chief center, Zagreb, is a very beautiful city of 200,000 inhabitants. It contains an old "upper city" with cathedral, stately square and quaint tangled streets; it also contains new quarters on every side, filled with very well built, new residences and business houses.

The Croatians, between four and five million in number, are mixed with Germans and Hungarians in the north, with Serbs in the east and south. Foreign masters shifted them about as they wished. Some Crotians were under the Austrians, others under the Hungarians and still others under the Turkish Sultans. Several hundred thousand of them are Moslems. They all speak the same language and have a strong feeling for Croatian unity.

The Serbs comprise the largest South Slav group. They center about the capital, Belgrade, a splendid new city with 300,000 inhabitants. They are the boldest of all the Balken peoples. For centuries they were held in subjugation by Turkish Sultans and Hapsburg Emperors. Their whole modern history is a struggle for liberty and unity. They have sacrificed so much to win it, that they refuse to give it up without a supreme effort to preserve it.

Yugoslavs Arrested Prominent Germans

By the Associated Press

New York, April 7

A German radio announcement heard today by NBC said all prominent Germans in Yugoslavia were arrested by Yugoslav officials shortly before dawn Sunday.

Peace Study Group Wants Federation

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Federation as a permanent basis for world peace was suggested by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace in a report published by the Carnegie Foundation.

"World federation, balancing the autonomy of the nation-state with the authority of the family of nations," the report said, "was the system implied by the founders of international law after the breakup of the Medieval Empire. Organization to make international law effective was, however, hampered by exaggerated developments of the idea of sovereignty."

To limit sovereignty, these suggestions were advanced: nations renounce claim to be final judge in their controversies with others; force to be renounced, except in self-defense; aggressive armaments be sacrificed in consideration for assurance of security of all; nations accept certain human and cultural rights in their constitutions and covenants; nations recognize their right to regulate economic activities is not limited.

Heroism of Greece Stiffened the Slavs

LONDON, April 7 (CP)—Gen. Dusan Simovitch, Yugoslavia's Prime Minister, has acknowledged in the Greek newspaper Kathemerini, published in Athens, that Greek resistance pointed the way for a stiffening of his country's attitude toward the Axis powers.

The British Broadcasting Corporation mentioned in its newscast April 3 a letter from the General which appeared in the Athens newspaper.

"As an honest soldier," the General said in his letter, "I am bound to admit it was Greek heroism which showed us the path we should tread.

"Certainly you will not expect me, a soldier, to be making political declarations. At such moments as these, words are superfluous. The Yugoslav Nation is hostile to no people and seeks friction with no one. Our movements, the movements of the Yugoslav people and the Yugoslav Army, seek only to safeguard our independence and national dignity, which we shall firmly defend."

Army Relief Aided By Fort Bragg Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Lieut. Col. Malcolm R. Cox, Treasurer of the Fort Bragg section of the Army Relief society, announced that $6,433.80 has been donated thus far by the officers and enlisted men stationed here in the society's annual call for funds.

Chile Skeptical of Nazi Envoys' 'Vacations'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Repeated rumors of a secret conference here of four German diplomatic representatives—those of Chile, Argentine, Bolivia, and Peru—were partially confirmed by a statement issued by the State News Department. That is to say, the presence of the diplomats was officially disclosed, but speculations on the nature of and reasons for the gathering were left to other sources.

The tenor of the Chilean statement was significant. It intimated some displeasure. It was public knowledge, it said, that Ambassador Edmund von Thermann to Argentina was on a vacation trip to Chile; he had previously announced his visit and the usual facilities were extended.

Then it was disclosed—as if it were not "public knowledge," which it was not at the time—that Ministers Willie Noebel from Peru and Ernst Wendler from Bolivia were also in Santiago. In this connection, the statement from the State News Bureau ran, textually:

"With regard to the visit to Santiago of the German Ministers in Lima and La Paz, no previous facility was asked of the Foreign Ministry and neither has the presence in our capital of these plenipotentiaries been announced by the German Ambassador to Chile, Baron Wm. von Schoen."

"Coincidence" Is Amusing

The simultaneous presence of three Nazi diplomats from neighboring countries and their consultations with the resident Ambassador provoked much comment. Herr von Thermann flew across the Andes from Buenos Aires and returned via the Chilean and Argentine lakes. Herr Noebel and Herr Wendler were here for only a few days, flying from their regular assignments. They were recognized shortly before return. The excuse that all decided to take a vacation at the same time and in the same place caused some amusement.

One explanation of the diplomatic gathering, it has been proposed, is the necessity for revising German propaganda methods which have not produced such good results as registered early in the war. Southern enforcement of Pan-American principles adopted at Panama and Havana have cut at the roots of some of the pro-Nazi organizations.

Another development disappointing to Nazi agents is a more general disposition by South American authorities to resist their repeated and petty representations on questions affecting constitutional rights. How can a South American authority, bound by its own charter and Pan-American democracy, forbid circulation of newspapers or films which do not please a foreign Government?

Unwise German Remarks

Herr von Thermann, recently returned from Berlin, was declared to have "new ideas" on this subject but he was handicapped by indiscreet remarks in Buenos Aires. He warned that "essential common respect" should be shown Germans, who would be the "biggest buyers of South American produce" after the war. He told the Argentines in particular: "You have no trading future with the United States."

This was brought up against him on his appearance in Chile, and it was also alleged that his sightseeing return trip via the lake region was a cloak to hide contacts with the leaders of the large German colony in that region.

One source linked the meeting of the four diplomats with the arrest in Peru of Peter Berg, a German called the "South American Stavinsky." He has been brought to Chile, accused of swindles amounting to 10,000,000 pesos. It is intimated he is a "fifth columnist" and head of a spy ring.

A more generally accepted explanation is that the diplomats discussed the threat to Axis-controlled shipping in South American ports. Although the critical Battle of the Atlantic proceeds German diplomacy is doing its utmost to prevent refugee steamships being set to work even if only for the indirect benefit of the British.

Study How to Ship Aid to Slavs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—While leaders of the 40,000 Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in the metropolitan area voiced the determination of their people to fight doggedly against aggression, Yugoslav official quarters here were wrestling with the problem of transporting American war materials to their beleaguered nation.

Constantine Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister to the United States, arrived here from Washington for a series of conferences today, believed to be concerned largely with shipping. Spokesmen for the Yugoslav merchant marine said the vast majority of shipping companies, controlling 30 to 40 ocean-going freighters of from 150,000 to 200,000 tons, were ready to cooperate wholeheartedly with any plan for transporting supplies to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Although Mr. Fotitch declined to discuss the purpose of his visit, it was known that he was acting in close touch with the Administration and that he planned to hurry back to Washington tonight. Before the ousting of the pro-Axis Cvetkovitch Government in Belgrade, it was recalled, Yugoslav shipping officials here, in collaboration with London, were quietly maturing plans to transfer 25 to 30 vessels to British control in addition to some already plying to British ports.

Dr. Svetislav Petrovitch, former director of Avala, the Yugoslav official news agency, declared that prior to the invasion he had received letters from captains of dozens of Yugoslav vessels declaring their readiness, in event of attack, to put their ships at the disposal of their government for the transport of supplies across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean and up the Adriatic "in the face of mines, submarines or airplanes."

British Income Tax 50 P. C.

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Great Britain called upon her people—rich and poor—today to pay a 50 per cent income tax toward financing the war under a record budget estimate of £4,207,000,000 (about $16,828,000,000).

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said supplies from the United States at the end of the fiscal year "will be far beyond the figure of £5,000,000,000 which I have seen mentioned in various quarters." The estimate excluded payments to be made to the United States under existing orders.

The limit of tax-exempt income was lowered by £10 to £110 a year to add 2,000,000 low-wage earners to the tax rolls.

Sir Kingsley told the House of Commons: "The burden I am compelled to impose is vitally necessary not only to meet our financial position but to secure a reduction in consumption" and avert spiralling prices and wages.

Sir Kingsley, in effect, also inaugurated a compulsory savings scheme to fit in with his income tax boost.

This was done by lowering personal exemptions so that a married man must pay tax on all income over £140 annually instead of £170, and single persons on all over £80 instead of £100. Allowance for earned income was reduced from the present one-sixth to one-tenth, with a maximum of £150 permitted.

The extra tax resulting from these reductions, Sir Kingsley said, would be credited to the account of the individual in a Post Office Savings Bank after the war. This post-war credit, he explained, should be regarded by workers as an addition to, and not substitution for, present savings.

The budget increases the income tax from the present level of 42½ per cent, effective as of April 6, the start of the fiscal year.

Sir Kingsley gave these examples of how compulsory savings will work:

"A single man with 45 shillings ($9) a week paid no income tax last year. He will now pay two shillings (40 cents) a week (after allowances and deductions), the whole of which will be treated as a postwar credit.

"A married man with two children and earned income of £350 a year last year paid £5 seven shillings four pence and will pay £24 seven shillings sixpense, but of the increase of £19 he will get back £17 six shillings eight pence after the war."

Sir Kingsley announced that industry would continue to contribute the 100 per cent excess profits tax already in effect, but with the proviso that at the end of the war 20 per cent would be refunded "to assist reconstruction."

BOOKS from LONDON

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Russia and Turkey Watch Nazi Drive; Rumania and Bulgaria on Side Lines

Reactions in Soviet Russia and in Turkey held the key to the next act in the Balkans as Nazi troops overran the borders of Yugoslavia and Greece.

The full impact of Russia's nonaggression treaty with Yugoslavia—signed on the eve of the Nazi invasion—was still to become apparent. But there were indications of a marked cooling in Russo-German relations.

Turkey gave no sign that it would do other than fight if its own borders were violated.

Meanwhile reports of direct involvement of Rumanian and Bulgarian armies were denied although the territory of both nations provided the bases for the new Nazi Balkan drive.

France:

VICHY, France, April 7 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain declared in a radio address today that French honor forbade any action against France's former allies.

The Marshal's speech called for French unity but did not mention Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces still fighting at Britain's side.

[General de Gaulle, now in Cairo, has exhorted Frenchmen to help tip the balance of war in the Mediterranean in Britain's favor. There had been indications that the Marshal would broadcast an answer.]

"Honor requires us to undertake nothing against our former allies," Marshal Pétain said. "But the integrity of the country requires that sources of our vital food and essential posts of our empire should be safeguarded. It is against these necessities that dissident propagandists act daily."

Despite announcements by Fernand de Brinon, French Ambassador in Paris, and Paris newspapers that Marshal Pétain would attack General de Gaulle, he complained only against "subtle insidious propaganda inspired by Frenchmen."

He complained also that dissidence "takes a more arrogant tone daily and the work of my Government is attacked, defamed, and slandered."

He praised Gen. Maxime Weygand, French Commander in North Africa, for faith to French unity, and Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister as well as naval commander, "who has all my confidence."

BERLIN, April 7 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Government's representative in Paris, was quoted by DNB, official German news agency, today as saying that Frenchmen desiring to co-operate with Germany in reorganizing Europe "wish German arms quick success" in the Balkans.

"Chasing the English from the Continent will contribute to a quick end of the war and help spare France much unhappiness," the agency quoted M. de Brinon.

Germany and Italy Ban War Reports

By the Associated Press

Control of communications quickly followed invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia. Germany announced that as a temporary war measure no communication with the outside world would be permitted between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m. (1 p. m. to Midnight, E. S. T.)

Italy imposed similar restrictions. Hungary announced its communications with other nations would be cut from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Turkey:

ANKARA, Turkey, April 7 (AP)—Turkey officially displayed a calm front today as German troops stormed into neighboring Greece, but the Ankara radio announcer declared that Germany's given reasons for the attack "do not satisfy anyone."

"The accusation that England brought war to the Balkans is untrue," the announcer said. "If British troops have arrived in Greece recently it is because the Germans already had occupied Bulgaria. In these circumstances it is apparent who brought war to the Balkans."

No reference was made to Turkey's position and observers believed it intended to maintain its neutrality.

The radio announcer said that German attacks were aimed at Yugoslavia's "waist," the important rail junction city of Nis in the Vardar Valley in the hope of cutting Yugoslavia in two.

"However the Yugoslavs have made their main preparations in that area and heavy fighting can be expected there," the broadcast said.

Attention also was called to the Soviet Russian-Yugoslav friendship declaration "as worthy of notice because it demonstrates Russia's interest in Yugoslav independence."

The German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, called on Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu yesterday, presumably to inform him of the German action. It was understood that he told Mr. Saracoglu that the move contained no threat toward Turkey, nonbelligerent ally of Britain.

Yugoslav, Greek, and British envoys also talked with the Foreign Minister.

Bulgaria:

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The Bulgarian news agency, according to reports from Switzerland, declared that "no Bulgarian troops are participating in the German-Yugoslav fight."

The agency also stated that Yugoslav air forces attacked open Bulgarian towns which, it claimed, were not military objectives.

While Bulgaria remained out of telegraphic contact with the rest of the world, dispatches from Athens said that Bulgarian irregulars had been captured in the fighting, while reports from Switzerland stated that the Bulgarian Army of 300,000 troops had joined the Germans in the attack on Greece.

Rumania:

BERN, Switzerland, April 7 (AP)—A Rumanian news communiqué today stated that the Rumanian Government "had not engaged in any way in the hostilities."

It also stated that three persons were killed and three injured in air raids by the Yugoslavs yesterday at Dorsova, Arad, and Timisora in Rumania.

Earlier dispatches said Rumania had ordered general mobilization.

[The British radio broadcast a Rumanian radio report stating that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu had sent a formal protest to Yugoslavia against air and artillery bombings of Rumanian territory.]

Hungary:

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The British Government has decided to withdraw its Ambassador to Hungary, Mr. Owen O'Malley, and his mission, Reuters, British news agency, reported tonight.

The decision was reached, according to the agency's diplomatic correspondent, because Hungary has become a "base for operations against the allies."

[The official Hungarian news agency in Budapest stated that airdromes at Pecs and Szeged had been bombed by Yugoslav and British planes, and that six British planes had been shot down by Hungarian fighters over Szeged.

The Budapest radio in a broadcast picked up earlier by NBC in New York stated that large contingents of Yugoslav troops had concentrated on the Hungarian frontier, and that precautionary measures had been taken by the Hungarian Government. A Yugoslav bomber was said to have crossed the Hungarian frontier, but was reported to have been driven back.]

The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported that a state of alarm had been declared in Hungary and that blackouts and other air-raid precautions would be enforced.

Dr. Ladislas de Bardossy, Hungarian Premier, met in Budapest with prominent members of the Hungarian Upper House to map a program for next week's parliamentary meetings.

Soviet Russia:

MOSCOW, April 7 (AP)—A five-year pact of friendship and nonaggression was signed between Yugoslavia and Moscow April 6.

The treaty declared that Russia and Yugoslavia, "inspired by the friendship existing between the countries and convinced that the preservation of peace forms their common interest," decided to conclude the pact.

Its first article provided neither country would attack the other and that each would respect the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the other.

It provided that in case of aggression against one of the countries by a third power, the other would observe a policy of friendly relations with the country attacked.

Although Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, and Izvestia, Government newspaper, declared the pact was "significant" and rested on a "sound foundation" consistent with the Soviet's "peace policy," the press carefully refrained from saying what deeper meaning might be attached to the document.

Hailing the pact as showing the "unwavering consistency of the Soviet peace policy" Izvestia said that the pact helps "prevent the spread of war."

Tass said the pact firmly adhered to the "Stalinist principle" of peace and quoted Pravda as explaining that principle in these words:

"We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries. That is our position; and we shall adhere to it as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union and as long as they make no attempt to trespass on the interests of our country."

[Political implications of the Soviet-Yugoslav pact are disclosed in an accompanying dispatch from London.]

Freighter Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va—The 12,000-ton-capacity Matson Steamship Line freighter Hawiian Packer was launched at the Newport Shipbuilding yards in Newport News, Va., sponsored by Mrs. A. G. Budge, of Honolulu, wife of the Vice-President of the Matson Line. Delegate Samuel King of Hawaii, witnessed the launching.

Where Nazis Are Attacking

By a Staff Artist

Balkan Battle Centers

Points at which German forces are reported to have crossed frontiers of Yugoslavia and Greece in their Balkan offensive.

Timetable—Berlin to Belgrade

Yugoslav resistance to steadily increasing German pressures during the past year—climaxed by attempts to engineer recently a "bloodless" coup such as was staged in Rumania and Bulgaria—is seen in the following list of important events:

April 20, 1940—Yugoslavia bares alleged Nazi plot to overthrow Government, arresting former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, who was known to be a pro-German.

Oct. 15—Germany reported to have demanded Yugoslavia's adherence to Axis-dictated role in new European order.

Oct. 20—Yugoslav-German trade pact signed, providing for export of 60 per cent of Yugoslav products to Germany.

Feb. 13, 1941—Yugoslav Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch visits Reichsführer Hitler amid reports of German troop concentrations on the northern Yugoslav border.

March 1—Germany increases pressure on Yugoslavia to join Axis pact following announcement that Bulgaria has signed, thus virtually completing encirclement of the Yugoslav Nation.

March 13—Mounting pressure on Yugoslavia to sign on with Axis disclosed in Government request for more time to consider. Agreement "in principle" to sign up with Berlin is announced by Government leaders.

March 22—Three Serb Cabinet members resign in protest against Government's reported intention of signing Axis pact.

March 23—Civil unrest marks popular opposition to signing of Axis pact as Premier Cvetkovitch attempts to form new Cabinet.

March 24—Rioting breaks out in Provinces in protest as Premier Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar - Markovitch leave for Vienna to sign Axis pact.

March 25—Yugoslavia joins Axis alliance, but receives Germany's promise not to send in Nazi troops.

March 26—Rioting in Belgrade marks intensification of public disapproval at action of leaders in signing pact.

March 27—Military coup ousts Cvetkovitch Government. 17-year-old Peter II enthroned and Regent Prince Paul arrested. New cabinet formed under premiership of Gen. Dusan Simovitch.

March 28—United States pledges broad aid to new Yugoslav Government.

March 29—Germany demands clarification of new Government's stand on recently signed Yugoslav pact with Axis.

March 30—German and Italian nationals withdrawn from Yugoslavia as tension heightens.

April 1—King Peter orders mobilization of Nation's manpower.

April 3—Vlatko Matchek, leader of dissident Croat minority, formally accepts post in new cabinet, thus assuring political unification in face of Nazi threat. German diplomats ordered home from Belgrade.

April 5—Yugoslav frontiers closed except to Greece. Yugoslavia and Russia sign friendship and nonaggression pact.

April 6—Reichsführer Hitler orders German troops to invade Yugoslavia and Greece.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's armies have marched across the frontiers of 14 European countries within a space of just over three years. They were in the following order:

Austria — German occupation troops crossed frontier March 13, 1938.

Sudentenland — Nazi occupation troops crossed frontier Oct. 4, 1938. Czechoslovakia proper occupied by Nazi troops March 14, 1939.

Memel—Seaport surrendered by Lithuania to German occupying troops March 22, 1939.

Poland—Invaded by Nazi troops Sept. 1, 1939. Danzig was invaded on the same day.

Norway—Invaded April 9, 1940.

Denmark—Invaded April 9, 1940.

Netherland—Invaded May 10, 1940.

Belgium—Invaded May 10, 1940.

Luxembourg—Invaded May 10, 1940.

France—Nazi troops invaded May 15, 1940.

Rumania — Nazi occupation troops crossed border Oct. 8, 1940.

Bulgaria—Nazi occupation troops crossed border March 1, 1941.

Yugoslavia—Invaded April 6, 1941.

Greece—Invaded April 6, 1941.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Women Put Ginger Into Civic Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—Mrs. Consumer of Council Bluffs, who used to play a pretty quiet role here, as do her sisters yet in many other cities, has come into new importance of late.

She is telling merchants about the changes she would like to see made in their stores, stepping right into their show windows to trim them herself, and is casting a critical eye over the new models which the businessmen present for her gracious approval in style shows.

That's not all. She is giving herself energetically to work for the improvement of the community. She is serving on municipal beautification committees, staging garden contests, and studying the city's welfare work. And she's getting an opportunity to hear famous women from other cities talk and sing at programs especially arranged for her.

All this is a result of the launching of the Council Bluff's Women's Institute early this year. Already this organization has some 3,000 members, each paying the nominal dues of 25 cents a year. Many of these members have bought season tickets to the programs of entertainment which the Institute offers and already have heard Eve Curie, Dorothy Draper, Elissa Landi and other feminine notables.

Follows St. Paul Pattern

Business and professional men and women of Council Bluffs organized the Institute on the pattern of that of St. Paul, Minn., as a means of improving their city and its business. One local authority on the enterprise has stated its object thus:

"To utilize the energy and enthusiasm of thousands of Council Bluffs women in a service of direct action designed to stimulate and increase buying power; at the same time to improve the service of retail outlets; to bring outstanding educational and entertainment programs to Council Bluffs; and most important of all, to beautify and clean up the city."

The program got under way early in January when Mrs. Roy Maxfield was elected General Chairman of the Institute. The first Institute Day was held Feb. 27, with about 300 women from the city and a radius of 30 miles around in attendance. Besides the program of speakers, there was a style show at the Chieftain Hotel, an art exhibit, and other timely exhibits in display windows of downtown stores and buildings. Wholesalers featured their products in special store displays. Twelve display windows were trimmed by members of the Institute.

The next program, in March, was planned to bring Mme. Suzanne Silvercruys, Belgian sculptor, and Miss Elsa Maxwell to the city. A big Town Hall meeting was arranged for April 2 with a style show under direction of a leading dance instructor, Cora Quick Coker. May is to see a three-day flower show. Then comes the summer vacation, with meetings resuming in October when the Southwest Iowa teachers will be Institute guests. On the program for the first autumn meeting are Ilka Chase, interviewer of celebrities, and Etta Moten, Negro contralto.

Work for Civic Beauty

Committee work is going forward under the Institute's banner. A group of 1,000 women is working on civic beautification. Projects of this committee are a junior garden contest, a civic garden center, a garden exchange and the flower show. A city-wide organization with ward captain has been set up. Members of this committee publicize its activities with talks in each room in the public schools.

The Civic Affairs Committee of the Institute claims as its membership the entire roster of the organization. This group intends to study the city's shortcomings and remedy them as far as possible. It is also undertaking to arrange a tour of Council Bluff's many historical spots for Institute days and for conventions.

A retail contacts committee handles sending out questionnaires to every member to bring to light suggestions for improvements in retail store management. Results will be discussed with each merchant.

"Loyalty to Council Bluff's business is the very foundation of the institute," said one of its spokesmen. The Institute is financed by business and professional women of the city who make up the difference between dues received and the cost of programs and administration.

$4,200,000 Rise In Textile Wages

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—Wages of Georgia textile workers in recent months have been increased at least $4,200,000 annually, Theodore M. Forbes, Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, estimated April 5.

Latest available figures on wages in the textile industry, said Mr. Forbes, showed that in 1937 the Georgia pay rolls totaled about $60,000,000. Mr. Forbes estimated the overall increase in wages in recent months would average about 7 per cent, in the State's 200 or more cotton mills.

In most cases, he said, the increase brought the wage level above the 32½ cents minimum required by the Wage and Hour Law.

At present the industry is operating at the highest level in its history.

Yugoslav Charge

VICHY, France, April 7 (AP)—An official Yugoslav statement issued in Vichy yesterday charged Germany was guilty of aggression.

"The real reason for the German aggression is that Germany wanted Yugoslavia to depart from the position of neutrality she adopted in the European conflict since the beginning of the war," the statement said.

"Unjustly attacked, Yugoslavia in defending herself against an aggressor is faithful to her history and national traditions, and firmly resolved to defend her national independence, territorial integrity and national honor," the statement continued.

"In answer to German allegations regarding the causes of this aggression it is replied in authorized Yugoslav quarters that Germany is the aggressor state and Yugoslavia has done nothing against Germany.

"Even in signing the three-power pact Yugoslavia affixed her signature with a profound conviction she could preserve her neutrality."

Company Fined $1,000 In Wage-Hour Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Federal Judge John Paul entered a judgment in District Court at Harrisonburg, Va., recently, holding that a company was liable for acts of its agents in violation of the Federal wage and hour law, even though officers of the company had no knowledge of the facts.

Is Soviet Standing Up To Germany at Last?

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—The new Russian-Yugoslav five year friendship nonaggression pact, signed on the eve of German invasion of Yugoslavia, indicates not only Moscow's sympathy for Belgrade but also increasingly bolder expression of Russian opposition to Herr Hitler's aggression.

As Josef Stalin sees his country more and more isolated, this development may well mark the turning point in German-Russian relations which certainly have deteriorated considerably since the Reich occupied Rumania. Such a pact, announced within two hours of Herr Hitler's declaration of war in the Balkans, proves that diplomatic collaboration between Moscow and Berlin on the Balkans has long ceased. Although the pact probably will have little immediate practical effect, as a gesture of good will at the moment of crisis its psychological effect on the Yugoslavs must be considerable. This must be especially true of the Serbs who have always looked to Russia as a "Great Mother," even though help from there has not always been forthcoming.

If the pact, as Izvestia wrote yesterday, is not "purely formal" then the question is what aid Russia can or will will give Yugoslavia apart from direct conflict with Germany. Since there are no land frontiers between both countries aid must come by way of the Black Sea and Thrace or by collaboration with British seapower in the eastern Mediterranean. It is possible that help would be through Soviet "volunteers" for the Balkan war.

Would Preserve "Neutrality"

This repetition of tactics adopted by Russia and the Axis powers in the Spanish Civil War would preserve a semblance of neutrality enabling the Soviets to escape formal violation of its nonaggression pact with Berlin while simultaneously retaining its Pan-Slav link with Yugoslavia.

Such tactics would not run contrary to the situation which has existed between Russia and Germany for months past.

Each country has been busily preparing to deal with any volteface by the other. It is only necessary to mention the following German anti-Russian activities which certainly do not indicate any sure confidence on the German side:

1. Three hundred thousand workmen under Dr. Fritz Todt, Herr Hitler's road and fortification builder, have been for months busy constructing a new Siegried Line near the existing German-Russian frontier in former East Poland.

2. Germany has kept very large garrisons on the Russian frontier from the Baltic to the Black Seas.

3. Germany has strongly supported Finnish rearmament and the mechanization of the Finnish Army as a counter to Russia in the North.

4. Ukrainian Leagues centered in Berlin, Liegnitz in Silesia and other cities have given courses on Naziism as applied to Russian conditions today to Russian, Ukrainian and other anti-Communist refugees.

5. An aggressive anti-Bolshevik exhibition withdrawn for some months after the German-Russian pact of August, 1939, is again touring parts of the Third Reich—it was recently reported in Cracow.

6. Refugees from Russian-occupied Lithuania are welcome in Germany but those of German origin are sent back to carry out Nazi propaganda.

7. German armies on the Eastern frontier have recently issued a Russo-German phrase-book contaiing such expressions as "the Führer is the real father of the workers."

8. German and Russian differences regarding control of the Danube Delta have now broadened out into a problem of dominaton of the whole Balkans.

Germany on its part complains of the anti-Nazi activities of Communists in the Third Reich, especially in the oppressed parts, and of Russia's reported failure to supply the quantities of oil and other war necessities called for in the last trade agreement between them.

Should Bolster Turkey

Russia's newest affirmation of friendship for Germany's most recent enemy should certainly help Turkey in any desire it may have to help Yugoslavia. For this new pact obviously strengthens Russia's guarantees to Turkey that should the latter decide to act in its own defence then Russia wouldn't attack Turkey in the rear. But general indications are that Turkey intends to take no military action unless directly attacked. And Ambassador Franz von Papen will certainly already have informed Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that Herr Hitler hasn't the slightest intention of violating Turkish independence.

The British press contents itself with declaring that Turkey's neutrality accords with the British deside to keep that country out of the war as long as possible. Be that as it may, many recent Turkish press statements have given the impression that if Yugoslavia were attacked Turkey would immediately support it militarily. Such action would also conform to Turkey's strenuous endeavors to build up Balkan solidarity on the basis of "the Balkans for the Balkan peoples." Looking back upon the report of the Balkan Entente's meeting in February, 1940, one finds that Turkey as well as Greece and Yugoslavia laid great stress upon the fact that if any member of the Entente became an object of aggression then the others would consider this a threat to themselves. Yugoslavia has obviously been an object of aggression.

'Moral Defeat' for Hitler

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (AP)—A former Italian high official described the overthrow of the Yugoslavian government as "the first and heaviest moral defeat for the Nazi Reich."

Count Carlo Sforza, Italy's Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1919 to 1921, declared that Reichsführer Hitler's "assumption the Yugoslavs were cowards" was the second of two major mistakes since the fall of France. The first error was underestimating the British, he said.

Count Sforza, now visiting Professor at the University of Virginia, spoke at the closing session of the 45th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on April 5. His address followed others which urged that the United States take the lead in forming an economic and political world union to insure world peace.

Herr Hitler, he said, had discovered there are "certain forces that the totalitarian war is unable to subdue." He added:

"His Yugoslav miscalculation has been his most burning humiliation, just as British resistance has been his greatest surprise."

Otto T. Mallery, former Economic Adviser to the United States Delegation at the International Labor Office in Geneva, recommended that an economic world union be formed now with a political union to follow.

William Hard, author and journalist, proposed a system to include China, Latin America, Great Britain, the British Domion and Crown Colonies, the United States, and the Philippines.

"This would represent a combination of 1,200,000,000 people," he said, "among whom we can begin to contrive an international economic system which can answer Germany's barter economy, not by rhetoric but by acts."

Max Lerner, Williams College professor, told the meeting that "despite the lack of any formal declarations by Germany and Italy and ourselves, America is today as surely in the war as it has ever been in a war. The Nazi War Lords have been waging against us every war of which they are capable—economic, political and ideological."

Dancing Banned By Nazi Police

BERLIN, April 6 (Delayed) (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police organizations, tonight forbade dancing throughout the Nation.

Similar prohibitions were in force previously while the war was in active phases.

After broadcast announcements tonight, the March of Prince Eugene," Austrian hero of wars against the Turks, was played.

Apparently it will be a sort of theme song for the Balkan campaign, taking its place beside the "March Through Poland" and "Marching Against England" as German war melodies.

French Cheer Leahy As He Presents Aid

MARSEILLE, France, April 7 (AP)—Several thousand persons clinging to walls and lamp posts and standing atop parked automobiles despite a heavy gale cheered U. S. Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy today as he visited the American Red Cross ship Exmouth which brought supplies to France.

The Admiral officially presented the Exmouth's cargo to French authorities in a ceremony held inside a covered pier.

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Cvetkovitch Deal for Salonika Bared With German Invasion of Yugoslavia

Disclosure of a secret agreement between the Axis and the overthrown Cvetkovitch Government, under which Yugoslavia would have received the port of Salonika in return for cooperation with Germany and Italy, headlined an exchange of documents as war spread to the Balkans.

Greece and Yugoslavia issued official statements characterizing the German military advance as clearly aggressive. The Axis powers, following the method of previous invasions, presented their action as merely designed to forestall their opponents.

Salient excerpts from the key documents follow:

British Support

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—A British statement today said Great Britain welcomed Yugoslavia "as a resolute and powerful ally" and would fight on its side until "right has been vindicated and law and justice are again enthroned."

The Foreign Office News Department issued this text of the message Britain sent to Yugoslavia:

"The savage outrage committed by Germany against Yugoslavia without the slightest provocation and the valiant resistance of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ranges the British empire upon the side of the southern Slavs.

"We welcome them as a resolute and powerful ally. We renew the comradeship which in the Great War carried us through tribulation to victory. We will conduct the war in common and we will make peace only when right has been vindicated and the law and justice are again enthroned."

Note From Berlin

BERLIN, April 7 (AP)—Principal extracts from the German note to the Greek Legation:

The Reich Government always gave a clear, unanimous expression to its will to limit the military conflict between the warring nations to these nations and especially to keep the area of the Balkan peninsula out of war.

Equally clear it declared repeatedly it would oppose every English attempt to carry the war into other countries immediately with all the power at its disposal.

From official documentary material of the French general staff and the French Government, the following picture becomes evident regarding the real policies secretly pursued by the Greek Government:

1. In September, 1939, the Greek general staff sent Col. Devas to Ankara to establish contact with the supreme commander of the French expeditionary army in the Levant, Gen. Maxime Weygand.

2. On Sept. 18, 1939, the Greek Minister Jean Politis gave assurance in Paris that Greece desired to renew her treaty with Italy, expiring in October, only insofar "as that sort of arrangement would not hinder erection of an eastern front."

3. At the beginning of October, 1939, the French minister at Athens was told that Greece not only would not hinder landing by allies in Salonika but would even actively support it, provided only that the success of the operations were certain.

4. Contact started at the end of October, 1939, by the French military attaché in Athens with the Greek chief of the general staff led on Dec. 2, 1939, to a formal wish expressed by the Greek general staff of taking up military conversations.

5. A memorandum by Gen. (Marie) Gamelin, dated Jan. 4, 1940, states that the chief of the Greek general staff sent word that he would be in a position to guarantee landing of an interallied expeditionary corps in Salonika provided a sufficient airforce and anti-aircraft were supplied.

Greece has now openly become an operations area of English fighting forces. . . .

Through the fact that Greece is the only European state which has again permitted English troops to step on European soil she has assumed a heavy responsibility toward the European community.

Undoubtedly the Greek people are innocent of this development.

The blow which Germany is compelled to strike on Greek soil is directed against England.

Rome Tags Berlin

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday reported this text of an Italian radiocast saying Italy had sent a note to Yugoslavia announcing its intention of breaking its 1937 pact with Yugoslavia and joining with Germany in hostilities against the Balkan kingdom.

The note is to this effect:

Four years ago, on March 13, 1937, Yugoslavia signed a pact of friendship with Italy, which should have constituted a permanent and secure basis for a loyal policy of collaboration between the two states.

We kept loyal to the Belgrade pact even when, after the Stoyadinovitch (Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch) Cabinet, which had concluded it, was overthrown, the first military stages of renewed hostility toward Italy began to be apparent. This hostility was the work of those obscure forces which for 20 years had poisoned the relations between the two countries, and which, with the fall of Mr. Stoyadinovitch, had again taken the upper hand over the policy of peace and friendship which had been inaugurated in 1937.

"Proofs" at Hand

We and Germany have the proofs of the work that these forces were accomplishing to tie Yugoslavia to the enemies of the Axis. In spite of this, we did not change our policy toward Yugoslavia.

Our program was clear. We intended to insure the future of the Yugoslav Nation by calling her to participate, without any effort, without any danger, without any risk, to work in a peaceful reconstruction of the European continent, for which we had already insured the collaboration of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

It was in accordance with this program that Yugoslavia was called, with the Vienna agreement of March 25, to participate to the three-power pact. We asked nothing from Yugoslavia, but its adherence, except for loyal collaboration to the policy of reconstruction of the continent.

While Yugoslavia obtained the acknowledgment of her sovereignty and territorial integrity, we guaranteed that its territory would never be crossed by troops, that it would never be called upon to give military help, and finally that its aspirations for an outlet in the Aegean Sea would be granted by the acquisition of the town and harbor of Salonika, which Italy and Germany jointly guaranteed to it.

Effect of Pact

This pact had just been concluded when those same forces which had obscurely worked to drag Yugoslavia into war took power again in Belgrade, and after having overthrown the regency arrested the Ministers who had signed Yugoslavia's adherence to the three-power pact, inciting a mob to rebellion, imposed with violence a regime which had evidently only one purpose: that of tearing up the signed pact, and turning Yugoslavia against the Axis powers.

The new Premier, General Dusan Simovitch, ordered the general mobilization, threatened war against Italy, made agreements with the British and Greek staffs, appealed for help from Great Britain and the United States.

On the night of March 27, Yugoslavia was found, in this way, among the enemies of the Axis.

Under the circumstances the Italian Government has decided to act, with military, naval and air forces, in full collaboration with those of the Germans.

Salonika Offered Yugoslavia by Axis

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 7

The Italian Government declared yesterday that Italy and Germany promised Yugoslavia the city and port of Salonika, Greece, when Yugoslav leaders, later overthrown, signed the Axis pact at Vienna.

The statement said that since an Italian-Yugoslav pact four years ago "our program was precise: offering Yugoslavia security without effort or danger."

Instead, the Government statement declared, the new Yugoslav Government mobilized, "threatened Italy with war" and appealed to Britain and the United States for aid, lining up with enemies of the Axis.

Athens Denial

ATHENS, April 7 (AP)—An authorized Greek statement denied today the charges in a German note which said Greece brought war on herself by violating neutrality and permitting British forces to land on European soil.

The text of the Greek statement in part:

This matter of unprovoked aggression on the part of Germany against Greece is nowise justified. In fact, allegations advanced in the (German) note constitute pure pretexts having no foundation.

Since the beginning of the war to the Italian attack on Oct. 28, 1940, Greece, despite many provocations, scrupulously observed an attitude of strict neutrality. Universal public opinion is convinced of this and no article can shake this conviction.

The German Government never published or communicated with the Greek Government anything putting Greek neutrality in doubt. On the contrary, the Reich Government a short time before the Italian attack did not fail to recognize in the solemnest manner the policy of strict neutrality observed by Greece.

At the moment of Italian aggression, in virtue of a guarantee accorded Greece—a guarantee the German Government knew about—the British Government offered Greece all assistance she would ask. The Greek Government, however, despite the enormous disproportion between Greek and Italian forces, asked only aerial aid, very limited.

This almost exaggerated caution of the Greek Government to avoid any misunderstanding was recognized on several occasions by the German Government and notably by way of its diplomatic representative in Athens who declared more than once that a few English air effectives would not interest his Government so long as the action was limited to the Italian front.

Even despite these facts the Greek Government did not fail to declare by official communiqués recently published that measures taken in Greece were essentially defensive and on her side there existed no intention of provoking extension of the war in the Balkans.

The German Government tries in vain to twist the truth. The fact remains undeniable that the great German Reich, sharing the Italian conception of what Greece ought to be, has put its war machine in motion to give a stab in the back to this little country at a moment when it struggles heroically for existance.

The world will judge.

Führer's Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Germany's war declaration against Yugoslavia was made known in an order of the day from Reichsführer Hitler to his troops in southeast Europe, and read over the Berlin Radio yesterday morning.

"Since early this morning the German people are at war with the Belgrade government of intrigue," the radiocast stated, as picked up by NBC here.

"We shall only lay down arms when . . . these misled people realize that they must thank Britain for this situation . . . The German people can enter into this new struggle with the inner satisfaction that its leaders have done everything to bring about a peaceful settlement.

"We pray to God that he may lead our soldiers on the path and bless them as hitherto. I (Hitler) have repeatedly warned of the attempt by the British to land troops in southeastern Europe. And I have said that this constitutes a threat to the German Reich.

"Unfortunately this warning went unheeded by the Yugoslav Nation. I have further tried, always with the same patience, to convince Yugoslav statesmen of the absolute necessity of their co-operation with the German Reich for restoration of lasting peace and order within Yugoslavia.

"After long effort we finally succeeded in securing the co-operation of Yugoslavia, by its adherence to the tri-power pact, without having demanded anything whatsoever of the Yugoslav Nation except that it take its part in the reconstruction of a new order in Europe.

"At this point the criminal usurpers of the new Belgrade government took the power of the state unto themselves, which is a result of being in the pay of Churchcill and Britain. . . .

"The fight on Greek soil is not a battle against the Greek people, but against that arch-enemy, England, which is again trying to extend the war far into the southeast Balkans, the same as he tried far in the north last year."

King Confident

ATHENS, April 7 (AP)—King George of Greece told his people yesterday that he was certain of victory with "mighty Britain" as an ally and with help from the United States with its inexhaustible resources."

He said:

"Our struggle will be hard and relentless. We shall not give way before anything. We shall spare no sacrifice, but victory is waiting us at the end of the road to crown Greece once more and definitely.

"By our side stand mighty allies, the British Empire with its indomitable will, and the United States with its inexhaustible resources.

"We are fighting hand in hand with our allies, the Yugoslavs, who themselves are shedding their blood for the salvation of the whole Balkans and mankind."

'There Are No Greek Doubts'—Commander's Order to Troops

ATHENS, April 7 (AP)—Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, Greek Commander in Chief, issued this order of the day to his troops yesterday:

Once more Greek arms are called upon to defend the national territory. One more invader, one more opponent, belonging unfortunately to a group of self-styled civilized countries, is attempting to trod on our sacred things. We shall resist and win as we defeated other numerous enemies, as we resisted his words and his despised demands.

We shall win because we shall fight under the standard of supreme justice, and because at our side stands a determined ally, the armed might of the British Empire.

We shall fight, opposing our arms and breasts to the force of the invader, teaching our new opponent that the Greece from whom one invader learned so many valuable lessons is not dishonored.

Fighters of the Italian front, go on in glorious and unexcelled effort, keeping always under your feet and under your will your opponent.

Fighters of the German front, show that you are worthy of your fellow-fighters on the Italian front. Make it your ambition to add new laurels to the pages of the history of our nation.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the God of Greece is with us. The immortal fate of the nation which preserved and maintained the liberties and high manifestations of the human spirit and of the morality and good through the ages is at our side today.

With our British brothers at arms—because they are now our brothers and the two countries follow united the same path which leads to a difficult trial—we shall preserve the honor of the fatherland.

We look forward, drawing superhuman courage from our souls which feel fully that we always will fight for our hearths and homes with arms in hand and under God's cover we shall walk to victory.

A final most brilliant, most sacred Greek victory—there are no Greek doubts—will be ours.

Nazis Try to Justify Bombing of Belgrade

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 7

Authorized sources declared today that Belgrade is a fortified city, subject to bombardment.

This was forthcoming when they were reminded of recent declarations by Yugoslavia that Belgrade is an open city.

Such declarations are "naive," a spokesman said. "Suppose Berlin declares herself to be an open city. Do you think the RAF would lay off Berlin just for that?"

Signatures Against Aggression

Wide World

Union Now—United States Leases British Bases

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London (left), and Prime Minister Winston Churchill (center) signing the agreement whereby Atlantic base sites under British control were leased to the United States for 99 years in exchange for 50 destroyers. The signing took place in the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street on March 27. At right, Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, signing a pact guaranteeing Canada's interest in the protection of Newfoundland.

Nazis Must Win Quickly To Reach Goals in Balkans

By Edward E. Bomar

Associated Press Special News Service

At the start of the war drama in the Balkans, an initial series of triumphs for the German military machine and tragic battering of Yugoslavia and probably Greece appear all but inevitable.

Far from inevitable, however, is that such victories as the early capture of Belgrade and overrunning of the Yugoslavs' richest areas will be followed by the smashing of all obstacles to the Nazi drive to the East.

Only the verdict of fateful battles to the south, at or near the Greek frontiers, can decide whether Adolf Hitler's generals, against mounting difficulties, can match in the Balkans the quick victories won in the Low Countries and in France last year.

They are forced by necessity to try to execute in a hurry Herr Hitler's injunction to smash the dangerous new British-Greek-Yugoslav alliance and drive the British from southeast Europe. With American aid increasing steadily though slowly, time is no ally of the Nazis.

British Gamble Won

Amid the confusion of the fast-moving developments attending the war's latest turn, several considerations stand out prominently.

Britain against odds has won a gamble in establishing a new major front to menace the Axis, has enlisted a doughty new foe against the Nazis, and has forced an easing of the punishing pressure against the British Isles.

The Germany Army, too, has been forced now to gamble. Supply lines are long and inadequate for the big force in Bulgaria, and are exposed to attack and sabotage.

Germany is faced with the necessity of a quick decision to avoid the alternative of a long struggle with its perils that Turkey and even Russia might join her foes.

Battered Italy is obviously in danger of being forced entirely out of Albania by a combined Greek and Yugoslav onslaught.

These are among the answers to the contention advanced in Berlin that Britain has been forced to over-extend dangerously her war effort, and the boast that Salonika is destined to be another disastrous Dunkirk.

The other side of the picture is that Herr Hitler has undertaken an all-out attempt to regain the initiative, and that the Balkan campaign is only the major part of an attempt to wrest control of the entire Mediterranean from Britain and to win the war this year.

African Drive Watched

American military men are watching with sharp interest the unfolding of the obscure Nazi campaign in Libya, suspecting that it may develop into an attempt to close the Mediterranean at Gibraltar from the south—with or without the aid of the Idle French Army in Morocco.

Even more than in the Balkans, hazards are involved for the Axis in North Africa, however, since arms and supplies must run the gantlet of Britain's naval dominance of the Mediterranean.

In the Balkans, the meager first reports indicate that the German drive will follow the World War pattern, as hinted in advance by troop dispositions. Military geography demands that the main blow be aimed toward Salonika and involve an attempt to win control of Yugoslavia's Vardar River gateway to the Ægean Sea as well as the lesser Struma River line from Bulgaria.

Geography is on the side of Herr Hitler's foes, but the anti-Axis armies face a bitter struggle to prevent a breakthrough.

The outcome depends as much on the outnumbered Royal Air Force and slender British supply lines across the Mediterranean as on the valor and determination of the embattled Greeks, Serbs and the British Expeditionary Force.

Axis Cites French

BERLIN, April 7 (AP) — Excerpts from the Reich's declaration with respect to Yugoslavia state:

Contrary to English politics, it has always been Germany's determination to bring about a compromise of Balkan interests and thereby spare the Balkan Nations the destinies of war. In keeping with this peaceful objective, the Führer, since his assumption of power, launched a policy of friendship and co-operation with the Yugoslav state.

Secret actions of the French general staff which later were made public showed:

1. As France in the summer of 1939, before the outbreak of war, planned establishment of an expeditionary corps in the Levant, it contacted the Yugoslav general staff. The first preparatory conversation took place Aug. 19, 1939.

2. In November, 1939, in accordance with the wish of the Yugoslav Government and the general staff, closer connection was established by a special military mission to France and by detailing an officer of Gen. Marie Gamelin's staff to Belgrade.

3. In the first months of the war, there were indications that Yugoslavia was giving the most extensive support to transportation for England and France.

4. On April 16, 1940, the French minister in Belgrade talked with War Minister (Gen. Milan) Neditch about taking up military conversations. Yugoslavia sent a liaison officer to the French general headquarters in the Levant. So the Salonika undertaking was sure of Yugoslav patronage.

5. After the French collapse, authoritative Yugoslavian sources on May 11, 1940, assured the French minister in Belgrade that if the tables should be turned in favor of France, Yugoslavia was willing to take its side.

British Navy Retains Key Role in Balkans

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—With a British Army, as well as the Navy and Air Force now at grips with Axis troops in the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean has become the major theater of war.

The Axis is making a bid to do six things simultaneously. They are:

1. To compel the British to dissipate their strength fruitlessly in a widening field.

2. To cut the vital short line sea communication between Britain and the Empire east of Suez.

3. To break the British naval blockade which is now being severely felt by the Italians.

4. To damage Britain's prestige and influence in the Moslem countries in Africa.

5. To gain access to fresh sources of raw material.

6. By all these means to force at best a victory over the British, at worst a stalemate before the weight of United States assistance tips the scale the other way.

British Navy's Role

The Nazis' most serious obstacle in the accomplishment of this ambitious program is the British Navy which already has shown in North Africa the great influence it can exercise on land operations. It has, however, to be reprovisioned, refitted, and refuelled, and now it has to face greater difficulties in doing these things, owing to the prospect of intensified air attacks from the Nazi advanced bases.

On land, the British already are helping to hold firm the front line against the Germans in the Struma valley and other places where the enemy is seeking to force its way over terrain that tests the sappers' skill. But while doing this, they are engaged also, with the Navy's aid, in a race against time to bring up reinforcements of men and material before the German attack gains accumulated weight.

That is what invests with special importance the speed with which the British are conquering Italy's East African Empire. This job accomplished, the British will be able to divert forces and equipment northward from Ethiopia and Eritrea, either to the Balkans by the shortest possible sea route through the Suez Canal, or to Libya, if Axis forces now moving toward Egypt there prove more than Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's men on the spot can handle unaided.

Fall of Addis Ababa Aids

Hence the relief felt here at the latest news that Imperial troops have already occupied Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital and key city in the East African campaign.

The fact is not lost sight of that if German depredations in Greece succeed, the Nazis will be well placed to bomb British Naval and air bases and the Suez Canal, through which supplies are being sent to the Balkans for Britain around the Cape at the present time.

Further developments on land must depend upon three things—the degree of success that the Germans can command, the reaction of Turkey to the onslaught on Greece, and the attitude of Russia.

The Stand of France

The last has been defined to some extent, presumably, in the terms of the Russo-Yugoslav pact of nonaggression. The second is under discussion by the Turkish Cabinet today, and the first is conditioned by the strength of the opposition which is now augmented by 1,000,000 armed Yugoslavs.

The failure of the Vichy Government in France to make an open protest against the use of its North African territorial waters by Germans for the reinforcement of armored divisions in Libya emphasizes the fact that there is no reason to believe that the controllers of the French fleet are animated by any desire to use, or refrain from using, this still powerful weapon in order to help the British at the present time.

Indeed, quite the contrary implication is drawn from the disclosure now that a large proportion of the 250,000 tons of British the Allied shipping, detained at French ports at the time of France's surrender, have been given over to the Germans.

Therefore, while lining up with the Yugoslavs and Greeks, the British cannot overlook the possibility of Herr Hitler having a card from French Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's hand up his sleeve and ready to play it at a time when Britain looks least likely to be able to take the trick.

Britain Still Chief Foe

Since the overthrow of Britain, not of Yugoslavia or Greece, is the chief aim of the Nazis, the main danger for Britain to guard against is any move that might threaten Britain's ability to make a rapid withdrawal of warships from the eastern Mediterranean for urgent use elsewhere.

It must be realized that all British and Allied bases in the Mediterranean, except Malta, are east of the heel of the Italian boot and the whole western half of this sea is bounded by coasts belonging to powers whose attitude toward Britain's cause is definitely hostile or decidedly uncertain.

The Nazis themselves dominate 500 miles of seacoast from Sardinia, 700 miles of Libya; Vichy controls approximately 2,250 miles, about as much as Italy does, and Spain, with 850 miles of mainland washed by the Mediterranean has been installed since last June on both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, the 15-mile wide gateway at the west end of the Mediterranean.

Sea vs. Land Power

In short, as the Germans launch a fresh attempt to overcome sea power by land power it emerges as a matter of first importance for the British to know where Admiral Darlan stands. The French ships stand near the sea communications, both of the Empire and the Axis, which the British Navy and Air Force and the Allied units working closely with them, have to keep under ceaseless guard.

The sea battle of Cape Matapan, which is the name now given to the battle of the Ionian Sea, dramatically illustrates how competent the British are to do this. The fleet cannot be everywhere, however, it has a progressively heavy job to do in the Atlantic lanes and its difficulties could be accentuated greatly by the increased need to pay attention to hostile action, overt or covert, along the extensive seaboards of Unoccupied France.

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Strike Picture Brighter as War Spreads

Continued from Page 1

ties here in a press release blamed employers for precipitating or continuing the Allis-Chalmers, Ford and Bethlehem Steel strikes, while in the coal stoppage they cited the union proposal to continue work until a new agreement was reached, which operators refused.

An atmosphere of quiet elation marked Administration circles over the Allis-Chalmers agreement. They believe that it gives the new Mediation Board a degree of prestige which will immeasurably aid in further strike settlements. They are willing to admit now that they did not want the strike to go to the untried Mediation Board so early in its career, fearing that failure to crack the nut would have wrecked its prestige. Under its auspices, however, a settlement was signed last night by company and union representatives to end what Mr. Roosevelt solemnly warned was the defense program's most difficult and dangerous strike. If a settlement had not come, there is no secret here that he was preparing to take extreme measures, probably including Government operation.

How War is Involved

Both sides made concessions in the final agreement. Officials who have followed the ugly situation from the start assert the real cause of the strike, despite whatever was said about terms and details, was bound up in mutual distrust of management and labor. Technical issue at stake was the status of the union, and the strikers now make concessions on their original demand for maintenance of membership guarantees, and the company on its former refusal to protect the union against "disruption" by organizational activity of other groups.

The moral drawn here from the Allis-Chalmers strike is that settlement came easily enough when both parties decided the time had come to settle. A few concessions two months ago from either side might have averted the whole grievous walk-out in a plant where union-managerial relations have always been strained. The question asked here is, What caused the more conciliatory attitude now? This is where the war developments in Europe are linked in, and the Allis-Chalmers case seen as symbolic of features of the whole American industrial situation.

The strike was settled when considerations of national policy rose to a point where they became obvious both to workers and employers. In this case it required Mr. Roosevelt's blunt warning. It is felt here that if the sense of national emergency, revived by the fresh outbreak of active warfare in Europe, can be impressed on the Nation strikes will almost automatically cease. It is the absence of an emotional sense of this emergency by the public at large, it is felt in many quarters here, that more than anything else is prolonging the industrial disputes.

Communist View

MILWAUKEE, April 7 (AP)—A leaflet published over the name of the Communist Party of Wisconsin describes the cause of the Allis-Chalmers strikers as "the cause of the people."

Discussing the 74-day-old strike at the company's West Allis, Wis., plant, the article added:

"The struggle of the Allis-Chalmers workers against industrial autocracy is the front line trench of the battle to preserve democracy in America."

Fred Bassett Blair, State Chairman of the Party, said its support of the strike was "moral and political."

"The Communist Party, according to its constitution, must always support workers in struggles for better conditions," Mr. Blair said. "There is, however, no tieup between the Communist Party and the C. I. O. union at Allis-Chalmers. We have given the union no financial support."

No Discrimination

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7 (AP)—A bill prohibiting any Kansas labor union from acting as a collective bargaining agent for its members if it "discriminates against, or bars, or excludes from its membership any person because of his race or color" has been signed by Gov. Payne Ratner.

Strikes Denounced

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7 (AP)—Three southern Governors denounced defense industry strikes here last night at a 30th Division dinner given as part of Fort Jackson's open house and Army Day celebration.

Govs. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and Burnet Maybank of South Carolina said strikes were unfair to soldiers.

Governor Broughton said, "The timing of some of the serious strikes give the almost sinister implication that the orders for them came—from Berlin."

Governor Cooper declared Tennessee was "committed to a policy of no strikes in defense industries," adding that the Nation must stop these strikes "right now."

Governor Mayband was cheered when he said, "I don't think it's fair to the boys who are sacrificing here to have unions elsewhere in the United States deny them the right to have the tools to work with."

Work for NLDMB

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Three more strike cases have been certified to the National Labor Defense Mediation Board by the Labor Department, making a total of eight such certifications since the Board was established.

The new cases:

Cowles Tool Company, Cleveland. The strike began Feb. 27 and involves 80 C. I. O. United Automobile Workers. The issues, the Labor Department said, are wage and hour adjustments and a closed shop.

The Standard Tool Company, Cleveland. Some 650 C. I. O.-U. A. W. members have been on strike since Jan. 27, asking wage increases, a renewed agreement, a closed shop and seniority rights.

The Seas Shipping Company, New York. Striking marine engineers (A. F. of L.) are demanding an increased bonus rate. Two of the company's vessels destined for South Africa are tied up in New York Harbor. This case was certified at the request of the Maritime Commission.

Commemorating U. S. Entry Into World War

Wide World

Army Day Parade Passes Capitol

Photo shows group of war veterans in the colorful parade which moved through the streets of Washington on Saturday.

Balkan Pincer Move Threatens Italians

Continued from Page 1

on an old aerial battleground with Britain, were reported downed, destroyed, or damaged against seven German losses.

The only spot at which the Germans admitted having met stubborn resistance was at the Struma River, east of Salonika. Elsewhere, according to German reports, troop movements were on a prearranged schedule.

The High Command mentioned no places where borders were crossed, so there was no possibility of outlining the front, even tentatively. Nor had the action gone far enough to determine whether the Yugoslavs were resigned to giving up the flat northern portion of the Nation or had decided to make a stand in the hills beginning south of Belgrade.

Apparently, a spectacular role was being played by the Air Force. All German reports indicated the weather was favorable for air operations.

Rail Junction Destroyed

In northern Yugoslavia, northwest of the Croat Capital of Zagreb, the official German DNB said, the Luftwaffe destroyed an important rail junction with direct hits on switches and tracks.

First reports to reach Berlin from the Yugoslav front came from an Army reporter who said he witnessed the first skirmishes of German shock troops with Yugoslavs in bunkers on the heights flanking the Mur River on April 6.

"The storm broke loose in blitz fashion," the reporter stated, adding that the advancing German columns found the border barricaded with barbed wire at some points.

He said German shock troops along this part of the border received salvos of machine-gun fire from well-camouflaged bunkers. These guns, he said, were put out of action quickly by German artillery.

Reports were received of persistent and "extraordinarily successful" bombing attacks on Belgrade, in which the German Air Force destroyed a new and strategically important pontoon bridge east of the City. The railway station in the Yugoslav Capital was said to be afire.

An authorized report said that "new fires" had been added in an afternoon air raid on the Yugoslav Capital to "conflagrations which were still raging after a morning attack."

A communiqué stated that Serb airports, as well as Belgrade, had been attacked from the air, and that troop trains had been attacked by Nazi planes in the Danube area.

Italy Joins Fight

ROME, April 7 (AP)—The naval bases of Spalato (Split) and Cattaro (Kotor), an arsenal at Theodo near Cattaro, and an air base at Mostar were bombed yesterday in the opening of Italian hostilities against Yugoslavia, the Italian High Command announced today.

The announcement said two steamers were sunk at Spalato and one at Cattaro Harbor. Two destroyers were reported hit, one in Cattaro Harbor, the other at Theodo.

Meanwhile, the war bulletin said, an "enemy air force" bombed Skutari in Albania.

It was announced that the Italian blows were to avenge Yugoslavia's desertion of the Axis.

Specific information on the military operations was lacking but there was nothing to indicate Italian land forces had gone into action.

A communiqué said only that Italy "had decided to act with her military and naval air forces."

Communications which were suspended here April 6 as a precautionary measure later were restored after a lapse of 4 hours.

Military circles here expressed the belief that Italy's co-operation with Germany on land in the Balkans would consist mainly of attempting to hold or make gains on the Albanian front.

Yugoslav circles, on the other hand, declared their country's strategy undoubtedly would be to make the position of Italy's forces in Albania as difficult as possible, and to fight a defensive action against German thrusts from Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and old Austria.

These Yugoslavs said their Army probably would make a last-ditch stand in the Serbian mountains to the south if German mechanized might proved too strong in the plains of Croatia and north of Belgrade.

Roosevelt Praises Draftees In His Message to the Army

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in an Army Day greeting to the Nation's military forces, declared Saturday that the thousands of men who have but recently been called to the colors already were "good soldiers."

Mr. Roosevelt's message was presented to the Army and to the Nation by his Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, who spoke by radio.

The message said:

"To the United States Army:

"Army Day provides an occasion for me as Commander-in-Chief to extend a welcome to hundreds of thousands of you young men who have recently joined the Army of the United States. You have entered the ranks of our armed defenders with a singleness of purpose and an enthusiasm that are an inspiration for all Americans.

"Your transition from civil life to military service has been accomplished in a manner that is a credit to our democracy. You have quickly adapted yourselves to your new life and you have already become good soldiers, I asm sure that you will find your service highly beneficial to you as individuals as well as to your country.

"To the officers and men of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, I want to express my grateful appreciation and that of the people of America for the patience, the consideration and the skill shown in receiving and training the new men entering the military service. You have devoted yourselves wholeheartedly to this important duty and you have accomplished marvelous results. While you merit and will receive the sincere gratitude of your countrymen, your greatest satisfaction will doubtless come with your own knowledge of a difficult duty well performed.

"To all of you who wear the uniform of the United States Army, I extend an affectionate greeting."

Nazis Drive Into Balkans

Continued from Page 1

would have been sent to Greece at all.

As naval experts have pointed out, however, the British Fleet now dominates the Mediterranean and before the Germans could claim a final victory in the Balkans, that domination would have to be broken.

But in total war all considerations are military and strategic, and it was clear to the British Government that the moral importance of backing the heroic Greek resistance and aiding the Yugoslavs was primary.

The Greek-Albanian encounter thus has flamed into a major Balkan conflict. Its outcome, however, depends not so much on Greece—nor even on Britain—as it does on two other factors. One of these is Turkey. The other is Soviet Russia.

Turkish Aid Needed

The nonaggression pact just signed between Russia and Yugoslavia should, it is maintained here, make it easier for Turkey to act, and act quickly. For speed is essential because of the nature of the terrain in Thrace. The distance between the Greek-Bulgarian frontier and Salonika is disconcertingly short, especially in these days of airplanes and motorized armies.

Timely fall of Addis Ababa, which marks the successful conclusion of a brilliant British campaign in Ethiopia, comes at a moment when it was doubly needed.

In the first place, it counterbalances the combined Italo-German advance in Cyrenaica, and it also means that Sir Archibald Wavell and his East African Army can turn their main attention to meeting the German drive.

Latest reports from the Libyan front indicate that the Axis thrust eastward from Bengasi is "under control," although the British forces are stated to be still withdrawing eastward.

Thus the war in Eastern Europe and in the Mediterranean has altered fundamentally in character It was formerly, in the Balkans, a clash between Italy and Greece aided by the British Fleet and Air Force, and in Africa a conflict between the Italians and British imperial forces. The Italian element on both of these battlefields now virtually has evaporated.

Once again, the two main combatants, Britain and Nazi Germany, have come to grips.

How U. S May Help

In this struggle, Britain is at a great disadvantage because of the difficulty in maintaining its extended lines of communication and supply. For this reason, all signs that the United States is equally determined to give all possible aid to Greece and Yugoslavia are doubly welcomed here.

It is only too apparent that one immediate result of Britain having to fight the Nazis in the Balkans will be an even greater strain on the Royal Navy. The grave effect of this on the battle of the Atlantic is obvious. Adolf Hitler undoubtedly had this in view in launching the Balkan campaign, and the simultaneous intensification of attacks on British shipping.

U. S. to Rush Fullest Aid To Defense of Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

the Red Sea to American shipping. Although the average freighter-time between New York and the Red Sea is some two months, this might be substantially cut by the use of the new fast freighters now being turned out by the Maritime Commission.

Assails Aggression

Secretary Hull's promise of aid, made after consultation with President Roosevelt, was as explicit and forthright as his condemnation of the latest German aggression.

"Another small Nation has been assaulted by the forces of aggression and is further proof that there are no geographical limitations or bounds of any kind to their movement for world conquest," he said.

"The American people have the greatest sympathy for the Nation which has been thus so outrageously attacked and we follow closely the valiant struggle the Yugoslav people are making to protect their homes and preserve their liberty.

Rushing Full Aid

"This Government, with its policy of helping those who are defending themselves against would-be conquerors, is now proceeding as speedily as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia."

American efforts to translate this promise into actual shipments of planes, guns and munitions are spurred by the unanimous opinion of War and Navy Department experts that the new Balkan front gives Britain and its Allies a superb opening against Germany if the first mighty German thrust can be parried. At the same time, however, these experts warn that losing the Balkans might mean losing all, thus calling for both unstinting American aid but also for a bold decision as to how to get it there.

If the Allied forces in the Balkans can prove during the next few crucial days that they can hold the German onslaught, a strong movement in favor of amending the Neutrality Act to permit American vessels to carry goods directly to Greek and Albanian ports is expected to get under way here. The feeling is said to be growing here that America's frontier is now in Greece and Yugoslavia and that this country must be prepared to run some risks in maintaining that frontier.

Control of the Seas

Britain's increasing command of the Mediterranean, following the Royal Navy's devastating blows against Italian sea power, would make such a move more feasible than it would have been a few months ago, it is said.

It is further argued that the more America aids in the Balkans, the stronger will be the Soviet Union's anti-German stand. America's actions in the immediate future are expected to have strong repercussions in Turkey, whose 500,000 or more troops are massed along the Bulgarian border and, according to some military observers, are in a position to strike a heavy blow at the German Balkan flank.

One example of American dispatch was afforded by the American Red Cross, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced today that supplies valued at more than $1,000,000 would be sent to Yugoslavia without delay. Included in the shipments will be 10 field hospitals, tons of medicine and blankets and 2,000,000 surgical dressings.

The Red Cross, which has already sent some $2,000,000 worth of aid to the Greeks, said that the first shipments would clear from an Atlantic port in about two weeks.

U. S. Keeps in Touch

In order to maintain constant contact with Yugoslav officials, the State Department has ordered the American Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane, to follow the Yugoslav Government wherever it may go. Since the Yugoslav Government may be forced into the wild mountains of southern or western Yugoslavia, Minister Lane may be forced to communicate with this country by way of Athens.

Secretary Hull's note of encouragement to the Yugoslavs follows what amounted to a virtual American campaign during the past few weeks designed to strengthen Belgrade's resistance to German demands. This campaign took the form of statements by the President and the Secretary of State reiterating America's determination to aid the victims of aggressions and of long talks which Minister Lane had with Belgrade officials.

Behind these American statements was the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, which is credited with having been a prime factor in inducing Britain to send troops into Greece. The measure's passage came at the right moment to allay British worries, to encourage the Yugoslav people and to stiffen the Greeks to a point where they felt freer to reject Germany's demands for a speedy settlement of the Greco-Italian conflict.

Col. William J. Donovan, who toured the Balkans and the Near East as an observer for President Roosevelt, was also active in stiffening opposition to the Axis. Colonel Donovan is widely credited with having convinced the British that Yugoslavia would resist, thereby inducing War Minister Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British Forces in the Near East, to send British troops to Greece.

The problem of transporting the materials to the Balkans was believed here not to be very great. Eight Yugoslavian ships were reported in American ports in the last few days.

Greek Morale Unshaken

Continued from Page 1

anti-Axis ally—Free France—as through the forest of Union Jacks, Greek, American, Turkish, and Serbian flags marched banners acclaiming Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, as if he were a local hero.

Thousands Volunteer

The excited crowd yelled "kato boyadjis"—"down with the paperhanger"—and the War Office was besieged by thousands eager to enlist. As Athenians left churches the news was flashing back from the front lines that the Greeks were valiantly holding another foe from Greek soil, that Hurricanes and Messerschmitts were at grips in the new air war, and that the Yugoslavs had opened up its valiant resistance with great promise.

There was not the slightest evidence that either fear or defeatism exists here. Though the Nazi war machine was already battering at the gallant and durable Greeks, uniformed girls of the youth movement marched through the streets chanting "Roll Out the Barrel" and saluting anyone or anything remotely connected with Britain, Yugoslavia, or America. Jubilant patriots shattered the window of a German camera shop while the Athens radio declared "victory is ours again."

A trickle of Bulgarian and Rumanian deserters into neighboring territory has been observed. Their presence and their adventure stories constitute just the bolstering support needed to switch German propaganda from fear inspiring to laughter provoking.

The British naval victory in the Battle of Cape Matapan had its effect, too, and few of the threatened peoples are much disturbed by news from Libya. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell is far too highly esteemed for the allies to lose confidence in him merely through the surrender of Bengasi.

Roosevelt's Statements

President Roosevelt's inference on the Red Sea situation has not been lost on those it so importantly concerns in the broiling Near East.

And beyond all this there has been the interesting phenomenon of the shadow of the Russian bear's paw lengthening again over the Balkans.

Coincident reports reaching here from Belgrade and Ankara in the last few days speak of the question uppermost in official Government circles in both capitals—just how much Soviet "nonintervention" might be expected when further hostilities broke out in southeast Europe.

Russian Arms Shipments

So far little clarification has been attained, but the evidence is at hand that clandestine Russian aid to the two anti-Axis powers is not only due to start but that it is even now on its way.

The Russian steamer Svanetia, plying from Odessa to Istanbul, is no longer discharging mysterious packing cases at the Bulgarian port of Varna as it did every 12 days for many months until shortly before the Swastika manacled Sofia. Russia's supply of arms for Bulgaria has been diverted, and both Yugoslavia and Turkey—the latter being Moscow's Pan-Slav ward and its vital guardan of the Dardanelles gate—remain beneficiaries.

Yesterday's Belgrade friendship pact with Russia reaffirms the staunch faith always placed in the disposition even of Communist Russia to champion the Serbian cause at the time of the reinstallation of diplomatic contact between the two countries last summer, the writer watched the remarkable surge of confidence elevate Yugoslav hopes. This seems to have been justified if reports are to be credited of circumspect overtures by the Kremlin to the Simovitch Government on the question of war materials.

As for Turkey, that country's politicians and journalists have been persuaded consistently that the Moscow-Ankara Axis always has existed and always will logically exist with the tacit protocol of open or secret mutual assistance in its articles.

The disclosure in The Christian Science Monitor from Ankara six months ago that the unpublished Russo-Turk agreement had calmed the tension in the Caucassus has been periodically confirmed by interim events, but never so significantly as in the past few weeks.

Russia's Ultimate Aim

That Germany harbors no delusions in regards to Russia's ultimate motives seems evident from remarks made to an American recently by a German General Staff officer in Sofia. He said "Look at Rumania's position on the map and you will see who is the eventual enemy we are aiming at."

It is not unnatural to suppose that the Soviet is resigned to the contingency. Thus it is possible at a time like this when the Allied diplomacy is gingerly jockeying for an Ankara-Belgrade mutual assistance alliance that stories of Russian connivance might be taken with a minimum sprinkle of salt.

To a very large extent Greece's heroic example is responsible for this new spirit which remains unbruised in the face of the new menace.

Thus Germany's task in the Balkan campaign is to break the huge bastion of moral and material patronage stretching from Moscow to Washington that has jutted reassuringly into the misgivings of the victimized states. The preparedness which lately has become the most conspicuous circumstance in this theater meets the crash of hostilities with the appearance of solidarity which a little while ago would have been regarded as impossible.

Old-Age Insurance Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Reflecting the great industrial acceleration in the defense effort, the number of workers in occupations covered by the old age and survivors insurance system jumped by almost 2,700,000 in the last three months of 1940, compared with the similar period of 1939.

Taxable pay rolls for the period were $1,100,000,000 more than the last 1939 quarter.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported today the number of workers covered by the insurance reached 31,017,000 in October, November and December, compared with 29,200,000 in the previous three months and 28,400,000 in October, November and December of the previous year.

Taxable pay rolls for the last quarter of 1940, Mr. McNutt said, amounted to $8,541,000,000, against $8,138,000,000 the previous three months and $7,442,000,000 in the last quarter of 1939.

Brewster Aircraft Orders Up Tenfold

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—A tenfold increase in orders during 1940 was reported in the annual statement of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, which manufactures fighter planes and dive bombers.

Orders filled during the year totaled $10,112,301, as compared with $960,591, in 1939. Unfilled orders at the end of the year totaled $107,000,000, compared with $10,175,151 in 1939.

The statement said the orders had been placed by the United States Navy, the British Royal Air Force and the Netherlands Indies Air Force. The Corporation's plants are at Long Island City, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

Library of Congress Faces 'Red' Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A House Appropriations Subcommittee was asked to withhold approval of the Congressional Library's appropriation for the next fiscal year pending investigation of a charge that several of its employees are Communists.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York sent a letter to each member of the subcommittee asserting there were "several Communists" on the Library pay roll and asking the group to make a "thorough" investigation.

Chairman Emmet O'Neal (D) of Kentucky said the subcommittee would comply with Mr. Taber's request.

Belgrade Staff Of U. S. Legation Headed by Lane

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—State Department records list the personnel of the United States Legation in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, as follows:

Arthur Bliss Lane, Minister, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robert B. Macatee, First Secretary and Consul, Front Royal, Va.

James C. H. Bonbright, Second Secretary and Consul, Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Louis J. Fortier, Military Attaché, Gretna, La.

Capt. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Naval Attaché, Hanover, N. H.

Karl L. Rankin, Commercial Attaché, Manitowoc, Wis.

John L. Calnan, Vice-Consul, Allston, Mass.

Peter K. Constan, Vice-Consul, a native of Greece, and former special investigator for the Michigan Labor Department.

Acts for Greece

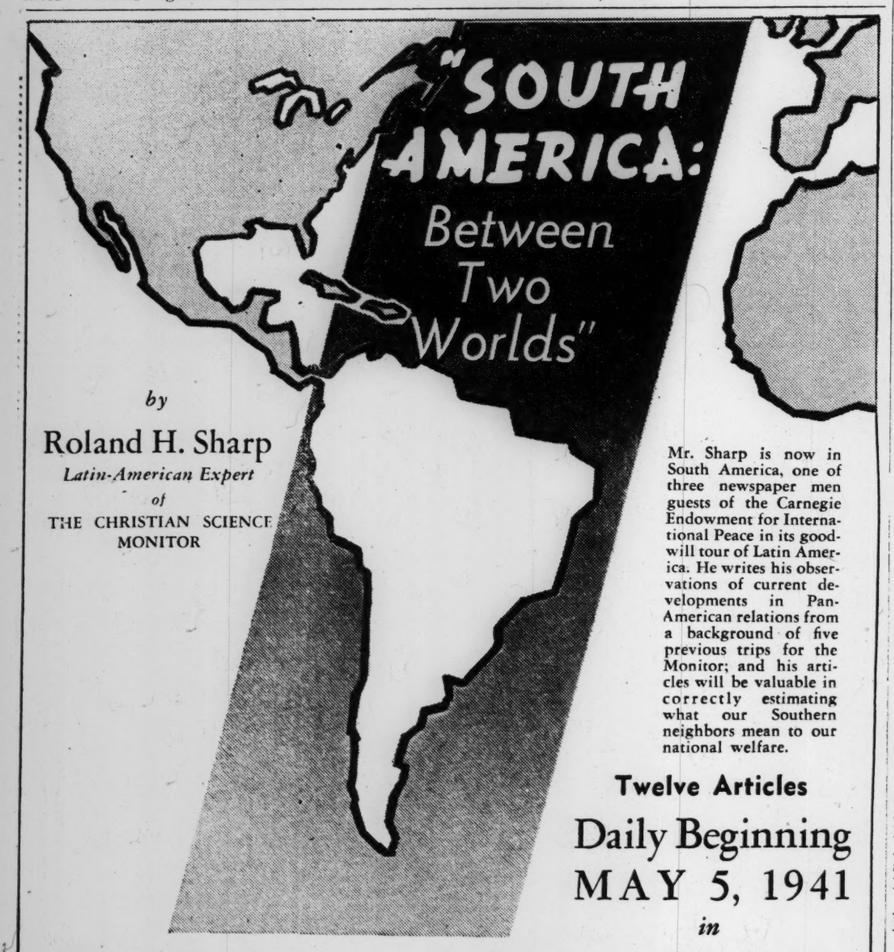
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 7 (AP)—Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Gaches said yesterday that the Argentina Embassy at Berlin would represent Greece in Germany.

American Envoy

Wide World

Arthur Bliss Lane

Reported to have assured Yugoslavia of aid from United States.



by

Roland H. Sharp

Latin-American Expert

of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its goodwill tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

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MAY 5, 1941

in

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Ford and Union Conferees Hope for Quick Settlement

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—A joint conference between representatives of the strike-bound Ford Motor Company and leaders of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, negotiating directly on the "points at issue," was the goal James F. Dewey, Federal Conciliator, set for himself today.

At such a conference, Mr. Dewey and Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan said Saturday, "We hope to reach a settlement so that work can be resumed."

Mr. Dewey's mediation efforts in the six-day strike at Ford's Rouge plant, the world's largest industrial unit, so far have been confined to talking separately with U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials and company spokesmen.

The points of dispute presumably include the union's demands for recognition in the Rouge plant, wage increases, seniority and grievance procedure, abolition of the company's Service Department, and rehiring of men the U. A. W.-C. I. O. claims were discharged for union activity.

Tieup Affects 200,000

In the six days of the strike, the paralysis which has halted Rouge plant production has spread to most other Ford units, as the company ordered plants in 41 other cities shut down. Layoffs of workers have occurred in supplier plants until estimates of the strike idle have reached 200,000.

Conflicting statements on issues in the strike were made yesterday by union and company spokesmen.

In a joint statement R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. president, and Michael F. Widman, Jr., Director of the Union's Ford organizing drive, charged that the Ford Service Department's primary function is "spying on workers."

They proposed it be abolished and that "all necessary members of a plant protection force be placed in uniforms," a practice they said was followed in General Motors and Chrysler Plants.

I. A. Capizzi, Ford attorney, said the Department's "only purpose" was to "police, protect and assure safety" in the plant.

No Comparison, Counsel Says

To the U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials' charges that Ford wages are "ten cents an hour less than his two competitors and 5 cents less than the average in the entire industry," Mr. Capizzi replied that "no honest comparison can be made" because what he termed the "U. A. W.-C. I. O. controlled plants" purchased materials "ready-made—without responsibility, on their part, for low wages paid in producing these materials."

The union statement charged that "a Ford worker must consider every lay-off a dismissal. He has no assurance despite years of service that he will be called back to work after the seasonal lag."

Mr. Capizzi replied that "U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s cry about 'seniority' is just another Communist trick to trap the worker and make him a dues-paying slave," and said Mr. Ford "has for years practiced security for his workmen."

To the union complaint that Ford's "production is geared to the capacity of the machine rather than to the human capabilities of the worker," Mr. Capizzi said that scores of men on the final assembly line "where the productive tempo is fastest" have "worked on the job for ten and 15 years."

Ford Charges Plot

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A charge by counsel for the Ford Motor Company that a "conspiracy exists" to take over the company for "the subversive purposes of Communism" brought a retort of "chief buffoonery" from counsel for the C. I. O.-U. A. W.

I. A. Capizzi, Ford attorney, made the allegation in asking the Labor Relations Board to dismiss a petition of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. for an election to select bargaining agents for the 80,000 employees of the company's strike-bound River Rouge plant.

The company, he said, "has reason to believe" that participants in the "conspiracy" were the Communist Party, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and "responsible officials" of the Detroit office of the Labor Board.

Maurice Sugar, counsel for the U. A. W.-C. I. O., argued that the company's motion was simply an attempt to delay an election.

Meantime, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to Governor van Wagoner of Michigan cautioned against any attempt to "sacrifice" A. F. of L. interests in negotiations "you are carrying on with those who are engaged in a campaign of force, brutality and terrorism directed against American Federation of Labor members in Ford Motor production plants."

Copper Plant Closed

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7 (AP)—Members of Local 411, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday authorized a midnight work stoppage at the busy defense producing Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation Bayway plant.

It was the second stoppage in 10 weeks.

The plant employs about 1,500 men. Wylie Brown, President of the plant, recently estimated the company's defense contracts and subcontracts at $30,000,000.

A conference between Union and company officials and two Federal Conciliators at the New York Office of Mrs. Elinore Herrick, National Labor Relations Board Regional Director, ended without an agreement April 5 after nine hours of negotiation.

Union demands included a union shop, seven annual paid holidays, time and one-half for Saturday, double time for Sunday, two-week vacations for employees with five years' seniority, and one week for those with one to five years.

A dispute between Local 441 and the management over bargaining rights closed the plant for two days in early February. On March 7 the NLRB designated the local as winner of a Board election at the plant, and contract negotiations have been under way ever since.

Machinists Strike

COATESVILLE, Pa., April 7 (AP)—The machine shop force at Lukens Steel Company, which rolls the world's largest steel plate and is engaged on important defense production, struck today and threatened to carry the walkout to the entire plant.

Arthur Johnson, an organizer for the steel workers organizing committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said 130 men were on strike. A company spokesman said only enough men were on duty for maintenance purposes.

Mr. Johnson said the walkout was called after the company declined to meet the Union's requests, including a 30 cents an hour wage increase and union dues checkoff system. He contended the plant, which employs approximately 2,000, could operate only a few days with the machine shop closed.

Strike to Go On

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., April 7 (AP)—Julian Caldwell, President of Branch 92, American Federation of Hosiery Workers (C. I. O.), announced the union had voted "unanimously" to continue the two-weeks-old strike against the Interwoven Stocking Company here.

A union statement said the company's failure to make any concessions on demands for the "protective union shop," seniority rights, and a week's vacation with pay seemed to leave no basis for further talks.

The company, which ordinarily employs 1,500 persons, and the union had reached an agreement for a 10 per cent wage increase. The union had demanded 20 per cent.

Economy League Opposes Seaway

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Efforts to link the St. Lawrence seaway and power project with the national defense program were characterized by the National Economy League of New York yesterday as "one more attempt to bring a sideshow under the protection of the big tent."

The League, in a statement opposing the seaway undertaking during the present defense emergency, said "the development would have much more justification as a public works project in the postwar depression than it has now as an alleged part of a defense program which is already pressing against the limits of our supplies of specialized materials and skilled man power.

"The immediate need is to establish broad defense priorities at the appropriating stage instead of adding new and doubtful projects which will cause a squeeze in the production stage."

The League said there was "no hope of immediate benefit to the defense program" from the seaway because "competent engineers have stated the work cannot be completed in less than seven years."

The League also contended that the ultimate cost of the seaway "may reach $1,350,000,000 without taking account of price rises which are inevitable under present fiscal policies."

Norris Opposes Convoys as Inviting War

The only surviving Senator—George W. Norris (Ind.), of Nebraska—who opposed American entry into the World War, explains on Army Day why he has revised his viewpoint and supports the Lend-Lease program of aid to the democracies. To a newspaper friend, Sidney Blatt, he analyzes the changed conditions which have come to face the nation on its twenty-fourth anniversary of entry into the last war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Senator Norris," Mr. Blatt asked, "would you vote for an American Expeditionary Force if that seemed necessary for a British victory?"

The last living member of the "little group of willful men" rose slowly, and walked over to the window. Half a block to his right he could see the side of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

As he stood there looking out, perhaps Senator Norris thought of that April day 24 years ago; of the hisses in the galleries as he had made his final plea against the resolution of war; of the sketches that had come in the mail showing him in Prussian uniform; of his offer to his Nebraska people to resign and submit to a recall election, which even the hostile Governor had turned down as unconstitutional.

The Senator turned from the window. "That," he said, "is such an unlikely picture, I could hardly make an adequate answer."

From him, this reply was significant; he had refused a blanket commitment against a future A. E. F. under all conditions.

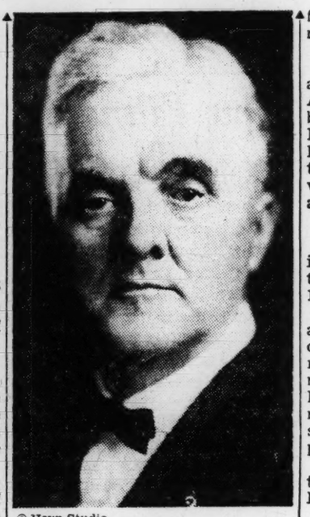
Is Opposed to Convoys

What of immediate measures, did he favor convoys?

"England can win, I believe, with the aid the United States is now giving," Senator Norris said. "I am against convoys at this time. But conditions may change, and change rapidly. I couldn't tell you now what I would do a year from now. If a Nazi submarine appeared in Philadelphia Harbor tomorrow morning, for instance, the situation might change entirely."

Would convoys lead the country into war?

"I have always feared there might be danger of getting into the war because something might happen," the Nebraska sage answered, "such as an attack upon our Navy by any of the belligerent nations, which would make it necessary, whether we liked it or not, to go into the war. It is reasonable to assume that if we convoy ships carrying aid to England, the Nazis will attack, and we'll reply. But even if the President sends our naval vessels to convoy, and we get into the war through that route, it would not, in my judgment, go beyond the Navy."



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George W. Norris

Independent Senator from Nebraska voted against World War and doesn't want another.

Fears Hasty Trends

Senator Norris is still far from a rabid interventionist. When the lend-lease bill was first presented, he had made a tentative decision of voting against it, although he finally voted for the program. He shares with many of his constituents their anxiety over some hasty trends in high Administration circles. But he clings to a large straw. "I am not one," he has said in the Senate, "who doubts the President's word."

As a public reassurance, he initiated during the lend-lease debate an amendment, beaten 52-39, banning an A. E. F. for the lifetime of the Act. In letters, Senator Norris has confided his uneasiness over high Administration ideas of which the public is unaware. Discussing the statement that American soldiers would not be sent to fight foreign wars, Senator Norris wrote one constituent:

"The people construed that to apply to ships on the waters as well as men on the land. Technically, perhaps, they were not justified in assuming this, but I think nearly everybody did."

To another, he said:

"When we undertake to defend all the shores of Central and South America, we have undertaken a big job, beset with many dangers. I have no direct evidence, but unless some such contingency is contemplated I can see no reason why we are equipping such a large army of men."

Times Change, He Does Not

Senator Norris feels that the international and national situations may have transformed since 1917; but he is unchanged.

"I hate war now just as much as I did when I voted against the declaration of war," he said in a recent letter to a friend. "I have never been sorry for that vote. If I thought conditions were the same now as they were then, or even similar, I would be as much opposed."

Behind his new position are three transitions: in Germany, in England, and in the United States.

When the flames of Senator Norris's moral indignation were leaping at those bent upon a crusade in 1917, he was far from convinced that Germany was the devil customarily painted. He doubted that the blame for the war was entirely Germany's.

"The troubles of Europe," he had declared, "ought to be settled by Europe."

Senator Norris also doubted that German designs were aimed at this continent, and labeled the Zimmermann Note a patent fraud, demanding evidence of the Kaiser's world-wide ambition.

Hitler and the Kaiser

I asked him how he compared Hitler and the Kaiser.

"There just isn't any comparison," he responded. "Hitler is 1,000 times worse. He is the most inhuman monster of the ages. He thinks that all other people should bow to his people. It is a bold declaration that might makes right. As I see it, that is the great issue. In the other war, this doctrine was not proclaimed or believed in by any race or nation. If Hitler wins, the world steps back into paganism more than 100 years."

Both the character and the ambition of Hitler strike at foundations in Senator Norris's creed. Even in Wilson's time, in 1920, the Senator had made his position clear about unmistakable international brutality. Attacking Japan's oppression of the Koreans and Chinese, he had said in the Senate:

"My hand shall wither and my lips shall be sealed in eternal silence before I will ever give my approval to any act that will stamp out religion and establish paganism in its stead."

Even higher in Senator Norris's list of principles is:

"Self-defense is the first law of nature."

Sees Danger of Fascism

But in a world with Herr Hitler, Senator Norris feels that the best the United States can do is to elect in which manner it will grapple. Senator Norris realizes what this may mean for this country's future. If the present caliber of aid to Britain is ineffective, there are two dark alternatives, each fertile to Fascism.

"It seems to me the possibilities of getting out of the struggle without blemish are somewhat doubtful," the Senator said in a recent letter.

If Herr Hitler wins, Senator Norris fears the United States will turn into a strangling island. He calls prophecies of a swift Nazi military invasion absurd, for 10 or 15 years. But these facts he regards as certain:

The United States will shrink economically, with trade to Europe and South America automatically barred; from this reduced income, the country will have to arm an increasing military machine in competition with an Axis world that can produce armaments at one-third American cost, a race sure to break the back of the public.

"It would make but little difference at the end of that struggle," the Senator wrote a friend, "whether we were conquered by a military despot or whether we died a more lingering death by economic conditions."

When asked if the United States might defeat itself through such aid by gradually clearing the way for an American Fascism, he said:

"If Germany won, our dictator would be Hitler."

In an early victory for England Senator Norris sees America's only escape from a future in which a long-range armament burden would combine with a new military caste as a dire setting in time of public unrest.

Threat of Steel Strike Off Pending Wage Negotiations

PITTSBURGH, April 7 (AP)—Threat of a work stoppage tomorrow night in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation passed today when an agreement was reached extending the current wage negotiations between the union and the management.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in a statement issued from the conference, said that work will be continued in all of United States Steel mills until April 15 under the existing contract.

Any changes in wage and working conditions agreed upon during that time shall be made retroactive to April 1, original expiration date of the contract.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray on Saturday had ordered C. I. O. unionists to cease work in "Big Steel" mills at midnight Tuesday, claiming the company had refused to agree to another week's extension of the wage agreement because the union had insisted upon a stipulation that any new pact be retroactive to April 1.

The extension was announced less than a half hour after the National Steel Corporation, one of Big Steel's competitors, had granted a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to hourly rate employees. A note informing the conferees of National Steel's action was sent into the conference room.

A demand for a 10-cent-an-hour rise has been the chief demand of the union in its negotiations with Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, biggest of United States Steel's subsidiaries and pace-setter of the steel industry.

Both Carnegie-Illinois and National Steel pay a minimum wage of 62½ cents an hour.

A joint announcement by Carnegie-Illinois and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee on their current negotiations stated:

There need be no public apprehension about a possible suspension of steel production in any of the mills or plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, or any of the other manufacturing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation because of the termination of the collective bargaining contracts now in effect, inasmuch as this joint conference hereby:

Resolved, that in accordance with the principles of the resolution adopted by the joint conference which continued the existing contracts until April 8, 1941, with a retroactive provision as of April 1, 1941, if no agreement is reached between the representatives of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation by midnight, April 8, 1941, work shall be continued in all mills and plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the other manufacturing subsidiaries under the existing contracts, subject to any changes in the contracts as may result from this collective bargaining conference which may be continued until midnight, April 15, 1941, unless agreement is reached before that date, provided that any agreement on or before that date as to wages, hours of work, or other conditions of employment shall apply retroactively from April 1, 1941.

On Saturday, S. W. O. C. had ordered "peaceful picketing" by its members at 69 plants of the giant corporation, employing 261,000 workers.

The negotiations have been under way between Philip Murray, S. W. O. C. Chairman, and J. Lester Perry, President of Carnegie-Illinois.

Steel Wages Up

PITTSBURGH, April 7 (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, announced today the company had granted employees a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, effective April 1.

Mr. Weir said that detailed arrangement for the increase "are now being worked out" in all subsidiaries of the company. A spokesman for the company estimated that about 21,000 hourly rate employees will be affected.

National Steel, fifth largest steel producer in the nation, operates 10 subsidiaries. The company is the first of the principal steel producers to grant a 10 cent wage increase.

Shipbuilding School By NYA in Houston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—It has been announced from Washington that the National Youth Administration will establish a new unit of its school at Houston that will specialize in shipbuilding.

The NYA has been operating a school at South Houston for two years. It will be greatly enlarged to take care of the new program.

Youths between the ages of 16 and 24 are admitted to meet the needs of the national defense and of industry for additional skilled workers.

Progress in Production

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Here is an accounting of defense production as given Saturday by William S. Knudsen, Co-Director of the Office for Production Management, in an address here:

Orders placed for practically all the equipment required for 1,200,000 men, and heavy equipment—meaning guns, tanks and planes—ordered for 800,000 additional.

Aircraft—A pretty fair production in January and February. . . . Monthly figures have to double by August and keep on doubling until the end of the year.

Machine Guns—.30 Calibers close to schedule. .50 calibers up to production schedule. "In the former case we are striving for a 500 per cent increase in monthly production by the end of the year, in the latter case nearly a thousand per cent."

Tanks—"We will start making a few of the 26-ton tanks in April or May and are now turning out 13-ton tanks. . . . Our present schedule must be doubled by the end of the year."

Powder Production—New explosive plants going into production on schedule.

Small Arms, such as rifles and submachine guns—running ahead of schedule, but production has to be stepped up.

Aluminum—"A year ago we were producing 25,000,000 pounds of aluminum ingots a month. Today the monthly production exceeds 40,000,000 pounds. . . . By the end of the year the American output of aluminum should approximate 70,000,000 pounds a month."

Army and Navy Housing and base facilities—Construction is better than half completed.

Ships—Over 3,400 ships, ranging from small boats and patrol craft to large tanker cargo vessels and on to battleships are to be built. Along with this is the conversion and modification of hundreds of existing craft. "A gratifying start has been made—some new ships already are being delivered ahead of schedule. On the other hand, it is only a start—this program outstrips anything ever attempted as to time, volume and complexity."

Vacations Dropped To Promote Defense

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, April 7

Steel Workers Organizing Committee unionists in the Heppenstall Company plant here have voted to cancel vacations to make possible full production in the interest of national defense.

Joseph A. Doney, local S. W. O. C. President, said that in lieu of time off, the workers would receive payment equal to vacation pay in addition to regular wages, under a plan accepted by the company.

The plant produces gun housings among other defense items.

Knudsen Says Elimination Of Strikes Vital to Defense

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, asserting that the Allis-Chalmers case had shown that "radical leaders" could tell the Nation "where to get off," declared April 5 that 90 per cent of strikes must be eliminated or the defense program would fail.

To this end, the Director of the Office of Production Management proposed that these steps be taken:

All strike votes be placed under supervision of the Labor Department.

A "certain minimum of time" be required between a strike vote and the effective date in order that the conciliation service and the National Defense Labor Mediation Board may attempt to end the dispute without a work stoppage.

Opposes Legal Ban

"I do not believe," Mr. Knudsen said in an address at the dinner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, "that legislation against strikes is necessary or enforceable, but I do believe that during the emergency period a definite procedure should be followed in order that strikes can be held to a minimum."

Stressing the urgency of the times, he declared: "We have just got to get over this strike epidemic. The hours lost can never be made up and they are precious. Let us settle the disputes, large and small, around the table and keep the plant going."

Mr. Knudsen said the labor situation had grown worse "mostly due to organizational and jurisdictional strikes."

"Strikes like the Lackawanna, International, and Bethlehem at Johnstown, and Ford," he continued "are purely for the purpose of speeding up the union organization effort in the plant.

"The Allis-Chalmers strike after starting out as a closed shop strike wound up as a union security strike after a lot of confusion in wording of a so-called referee clause which, to say the least, was ambiguous.

Fradulent Strike Vote

"The Conciliation Service of the Labor Department, the OPM, and the union tried for two months to find a way of settling the argument, only to find at last that the original strike vote was fradulent and that the strike was called without the consent of the membership. A thing like this is very hard to deal with. The fact that the strike vote was fradulent was gone over lightly. The fact that 4,000,000 hours of time is lost in order to find out what happens to a union man who isn't paying his dues was not even important—the important part was that the radical leaders with the help of other unions in Milwaukee and vicinity could show the State and the Nation where to get off—and have both our friends and their foes across the water have this wonderful piece of morale builder served with their next morning's breakfast."

He recalled that he was in strike-plagued France in 1936 and 1938 and was able "to observe the difference on both sides of the border," presumably referring to the France-German border.

French Awoke too Late

"It gave everyone the creeps to see the difference in the strike picture," he said. "The foundation for the debacle of the French defense program was certainly laid in the years of 1936 to 1939 and it was with a great deal of sorrow that I heard how the French workmen and their women and children had made the extreme effort in the spring of 1939, only to find that it was too late and the battle was lost.

"We haven't got much time, but I think we can still prevent anything like that from happening here."

In many of the strikes, unions have demanded wage increases. Mr. Knudsen said it was "an accepted fact" that wages may rise in a period of high industrial activity.

"The problem," he added, "is to hold the rise in proportion to the rise in living cost, and prevent a spiral from which it is extremely hard to recover."

In addition to discussing the labor situation, Mr. Knudsen gave his audience a guardedly optimistic report on the general progress of the defense program.

He estimated that the production job, including aid to Britain authorized under the Lease-Lend Act, would require 28,000,000,000 man hours of time. It is hoped to complete it, he said, in 27 months from the time it was started last June, or by the end of 1942.

Alabama Enforces Its New Cattle Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—With the passing of the Stock Law by the 1939-40 Alabama Legislature, and which went into effect March 1, a situation has been created here somewhat similar to that in the old west when the cattlemen and the homesteaders were fighting each other.

The law, the result of years of bitter controversy, requires that all animals shall be confined behind fences and that any cattle found roaming at large shall be impounded. The owner must then pay a dollar a head to retrieve his animals and is liable to any damage perpetrated by them while they were enjoying their freedom.

The new law replaces one which gave the driver of a motor vehicle no protection in the case of an accident caused by contact with animals on the highways.

For some months before the law was passed Mobile farmers and stockmen have been preparing for its passing by fencing their property. Now that the law is in effect these people are suffering at the hands of vandals who have in a month's time caused several thousand dollars of damage by cutting the fences.

Sheriff William H. Holcombe recently posted a $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of such vandals, and he has also received Governor Dixon's pledge of complete co-operation by the law enforcement department of the State.

Allis-Chalmers Agreement Calls for Ruling by Referee

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The troublesome Allis-Chalmers strike, which had tied up $45,000,000 of vitally-needed defense orders since Jan. 22 and caused serious violent outbreaks, was settled last night with an unusual resort to a referee with absolute powers.

The National Labor Mediation Board, to which the strike was referred after Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin found it beyond the control of State authorities, announced the agreement after 19 hours of negotiations behind locked doors with company and union representatives.

The United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today ratified the agreement.

The agreement provided that the company and the union select an impartial referee from a list submitted by the Mediation Board to rule on all disputes of a specified nature. If the company and the union are unable to agree on a referee, the Board will make the appointment.

The agreement also provided that negotiations for a blanket wage increase be entered into within two days after signing and that any increases should be retroactive to the date of resumption of production.

It also provided that there be no strike or lockout within the year and that the agreement be renewed from year to year unless the company or the union gives 30 days' notice in writing. Even then, if a new agreement were not reached, the present pact would continue for an additional 30 days.

On the matter of union security, which was the principal issue, the agreement contained a provision that "the fact that an employee is not a member of the union or is not a member in good standing shall not alone and in itself be cause for discipline in the absence of some other fact or facts showing that the status of and conduct of the company premises of such employee is interfering with shop discipline."

"It is expected," the agreement explained, "that by union members remaining in good standing, such interference with shop discipline will be reduced."

W. H. Davis was Chairman of the Board panel which considered the case. Its other members were Eugene Meyer and Cyrus Ching, representing employers, and Emil Rieve and Robert Watt, representing labor. Mr. Myer told reporters afterward that the employer and labor members had adopted a resolution praising the "able, patient and impartial work" of Mr. Davis, who represented the public.

"Let's roll up our sleeves and do our best to make up for lost time," was Mr. Davis' comment.

Soft-Coal Miners Still Idle

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The picks and shovels of 400,000 soft-coal miners remained idle today but the pens of their union-operator representatives were busy drafting a contract that may allow most of the Nation's bituminous diggers to again take up their tools.

The contract was expected to be completed some time today, one week after the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) ordered a work stoppage in the eight-state Appalachian field, and other miners in four outlying states also ceased their labors.

Nevertheless, the soft-coal situation appeared still in turmoil because of a schism between northern and southern mine operators, the latter steadfast in their announced intention to reject the pact now being fashioned.

Reliable sources said the new contract would provide the $1-a-day wage increase asked for northern miners and a $1.40 boost for the southerners, which would bring the standard daily pay to $7.

Southern operators want a 40-cent daily wage differential on the grounds that higher railroad rates in their territory make it necessary.

Emory Men Snub Youth Congress

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—Emory University medical students have dissolved the local chapter of the Association of Medical Students, charging the American Youth Congress had obtained a "strangle hold" on the National Association.

John Slade, of Columbus, Ga., announcing his resignation as Regional Vice-President of the Association of Medical Students, said the National Association's "bickering over politics and flagrant criticism of peacetime conscription, is intolerable for Southerners and an insult to our intelligence."

Emory students, Mr. Slade said, objected to a joint A. M. S.-Youth Congress effort to secure passage of the Senate's once-defeated Murray bill, which would relieve medical students of military conscription until they had completed their studies.

'World's Oil Capital' —That's Houston Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas — Houston's claim as the "world's oil capital" is based on the estimate that half of the Nation's petroleum activities are concentrated in the area within a few hours' ride of the City.

A recent survey has disclosed that 185 producing oil fields are situated within 150 miles of Houston. In 1939 these fields produced 120,000,000 barrels of oil.

It has also been estimated that two-thirds of the Nation's known oil reserves are in the area within a 600-mile radius of Houston.

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The Opera in Review—Theater Guild Play at Colonial Tonight

'Barber' and 'Trovatore' Are Concluding Bills in New Home

By L. A. Sloper

Boston's first season of opera in the new surroundings of the Metropolitan Theater came to an end Saturday night. The season was a financial success, according to the offices of the Boston Opera Association. There is a substantial profit, which will go into the association's fund, to be used for whatever purpose seems best for the musical interests of the town.

The season had its artistic triumphs, too. Chief among them, without doubt, was the performance of "Don Giovanni" under the direction of Bruno Walter, conducting an opera for the first time in Boston. This performance will live long in memory, and will set a new standard of Mozart playing for opera audiences in Boston.

Also of exceptional musical interest was the production of "The Love of Three Kings" under the direction of its composer, Italo Montemezzi. Although Boston has perhaps heard better performances, this one served to confirm the opinion formed long since that the work is an important contribution to the repertory.

These were the outstanding musical incidents of the season. But Lily Pons sold out the house for "Daughter of the Regiment," Edwin McArthur showed promise as conductor of "Tristan," and there were several new artists in the casts.

Among these probably the strongest impression was made by Salvatore Baccaloni—who, oddly enough, turns out not to be new to Boston at all, for he sang here with the Chicagoans years ago. Now, at long last, he reappears as a basso buffo of the first order.

Others who were well received were Mmes. Novotna and Albanese and Mr. Jobin.

A feature of the season was the emphasis on Mozart, and the comparative lack of emphasis on Wagner. This year, for the first time in many seasons, no "Ring" opera was included in the repertory. Wagnerians had to do with "Tristan," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin." Moreover, Mme. Flagstad was heard only twice. This modification is in line with the Metropolitan's policy of broadening the base of its repertory.

If present expectations are realized, there will be another season of opera next spring, again in the Metropolitan Theater.

"The Barber of Seville" had an exceptionally well-rounded performance on Saturday afternoon. The cast was really extraordinary, containing three brilliant comedians in Mr. Baccaloni, Mr. Pinza, and Mr. Thomas, capable supporters in Mr. Schipa and Mme. Petina, and an accomplished Rosina in Josephine Tuminia. This last player has a voice well schooled in coloratura, and holds promise of becoming a good comedic actress.

Mr. Baccaloni was again a delight. His comic business has a precision, a finish, and an air that mark him a superlative artist in his field, and his singing is equally expert. Mr. Pinza once more proved himself as adept in comic as in tragic roles. Mr. Thomas was an engaging Figaro, perfectly at home as singer and as actor. Again I must disagree with those who complain of clowning by these actors; they are only playing farce as farce.

Mr. Papi was matter-of-fact in the overture, but after the curtain was up he kept pace with the players on the stage.

'Barber of Seville'

Metropolitan Theater — The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," afternoon of April 5. The cast:

Count Almaviva	Tito Schipa
Dr. Bartolo	Salvatore Baccaloni
Rosina	Josephine Tuminia
Figaro	John Charles Thomas
Don Basilio	Ezio Pinza
Fiorello	Wilfred Engelman
Berta	Irra Petina
An Official	John Dudley

Conductor: Gennaro Papi

Maurice Seymour

Hertha Glaz

Contralto soloist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Pension Fund Concert performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, April 27.

'Lohengrin'

It is only a question of knowing Wagner, after all, for a performer to score a success, as Lauritz Melchior did in the title role of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera presentation of Friday night. Mr. Melchior, in many regards, falls inside the ideal for impersonating the Silver Knight, and he amply verified that view both as actor and as singer at the opening scene, the right man finding himself, for the time being, in the wrong place. A great artist, in all conscience, he faced what looked like an inappropriate task. He seemed a figure remote enough, except for mere strength of arm, from the one Mme. Flagstad, as Elsa, assured us, if her dream came true, would arrive to champion her cause.

But that is speaking of the introductory part of the opera, where we confront not pure Wagner, but something half Wagner and half Weber; where we listen not really to "Lohengrin," but to an advanced and improved sort of "Freischütz" or "Euryanthe." Where Wagner is commonly acknowledged to truly assert himself, in Act II, low voices prevail—contralto, represented by Mme. Thorborg; and baritone, or bass, if anyone prefers that designation, represented by Mr. Huehn. The dramatization of villainy, then, is what calls out the original powers of the composer; and that suffices as a stage challenge at any time.

Now for the acting aspect of it, those who characterize villains, particularly in tragedy, must manage to ingratiate themselves with the audience as artists, regardless of how distasteful they must make themselves as persons of the play. The actor who fails to do that can hardly be counted an actor; he does not portray, but only caricatures. Mr. Huehn as Telramund proved an entrancing villain; and the same, or better, for his partner, Mme. Thorborg, as Ortrud. He and she were at the disadvantage of being stationed at one side of the proscenium, and of singing, accordingly, in profile; but they brought out the interpretative possibilities of their duet to the full, lending it a lively illusion of naturalness, and imbuing it with a style that answered modern demands.

Their big effort concluded, out on the balcony of the castle yard appears who? Wagner's Elsa, by indication of the libretto; but Weber's Agatha, by every theatrical sign and circumstance. Except for the orchestral prelude and the Telramund-Ortrud episode, no Wagner up to now. But wait. Let the wedding music, which is controversial—a mere "piece" to some people, but a universal song just the same—let it pass. Thereafter "Lohengrin" runs in the Wagnerian mold, near enough to authentic, and there Mr. Melchior took command of the situation. When matters ceased to depend on picture-book qualifications and nothing would do but voice and masterful singing, the occasion was his.

W. P. T.

'Lohengrin'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Lohengrin," evening of April 4. The cast:

King Henry	Norman Cordon
Lohengrin	Lauritz Melchior
Elsa of Brabant	Kirsten Flagstad
Telramund	Julius Huehn
Ortrud	Kerstin Thorborg
The King's Herald	Leonard Warren

Conductor: Erich Leinsdorf

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 8

Concert by the Music Lovers' Club. Charlotte Beedle, pianist; Esther Pierce, cellist; Florence Owens, contralto; Donald Currier, pianist; Norman Sodersjerna, violinist. Copley Plaza at 10:45 a. m.

Regular Open House concert at the Longy School of Music. Gerard Haft, cellist, and Marybelle Fulton Zeise, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Wednesday, April 9

Concert by Nathan Gottschalk, violinist. Leonid Hambro, accompanist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Final concert of the season by the Boston Society of Early Music. Olga Averino, guest artist. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 8:30.

Final concert in the series of Children's concerts, by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, director. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 3 p. m.

Thursday, April 10

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and Eugene Goossens conducting. (Note: Concert is being given Thursday, instead of Friday, because of Good Friday.) Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, April 12

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky and Eugene Goossens conducting. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, April 13

Last concert of the season by the Flute Players' Club. Georges Laurent, director. Hotel Vendome, at 3:30.

'Il Trovatore'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Verdi's "Il Trovatore," evening of April 5. The cast:

Leonora	Stella Roman
Azucena	Bruna Castagna
Inez	Thelma Votipka
Manrico	Arthur Carron
Count di Luna	Francesco Valentino
Ferrando	Nicola Moscona
Ruiz	Lodovico Oliviero
A Gipsy	Arthur Kent

Conductor: Ettore Panizza

'Trovatore'

The European market for tenors is "shot to pieces," as avowed by the Metropolitan Opera Association in the cast it offered for "Trovatore" at the closing show of the Boston visit on Saturday evening. What, "Trovatore" without an Italian tenor of wide acclaim? The public won't attend. But it did attend, to hear Arthur Carron, an American, who was the best the company had.

Yes: and the scheme resorted to by the management, comprising Edward Johnson as chief, and Edward Ziegler and Earle R. Lewis as collaborators, worked. To account for it, we must recall what committees striving the past few years to bring the concern into the orbit of popular national institutions have been doing, and what the management itself has done. Take for representative and sufficient example, the Metropolitan auditions on the air. They have had the effect of interesting the citizenship in native musical talent. They have driven home the conviction that the United States can produce out of its human resources now and then a voice, in particular, a man's voice; and that the country, take it in its length and breadth, can supply a type that corresponds to, and that in all respects to equal and equivalent to, an Italian tenor.

Equal to a "robust" Italian tenor, too, which is the only kind that fills the bill in "Trovatore." Here was the true article in Mr. Carron, who can lead the whole performance along, just the way Caruso used to do, though that does not mean that he resembles Caruso at all as a singer; but it does mean that he can assume a title role in grand opera and make the character he pictures seem like the principal thing; and not only that, but can make everybody else's work contribute to his.

Better still, he can make them all want to contribute, as they did in this case—Mme. Roman as the heroine, Mme. Castagna as the Gypsy, Mr. Valentino as the count, and Mr. Moscona as the captain of the guard.

W. P. T.

Copley Society

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, there is an exhibition of paintings and sculptures by a group of Bostonians.

This display is the largest held to date in the galleries, and the works overflow into the supplementary rooms. Among exhibits are pictures by Polly Nordell, Aimee Lamb, Bessie Howard, Sally Cross Bill, Albert Lake, Walter Kilham, Greta Allen, and J. Eliot Enneking. There are sculptures by Philip Sears and Geneva Mercer.

New Films as They Come To the Screen in Boston

Count "Road to Zanzibar," now at the Metropolitan, as one of the funniest pictures of 1941. It reunites Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Director Victor Schertzinger, all of whom found themselves junketing on the "Road to Singapore," awhile ago. The new screen play is by Frank Butler and Don Hartmann. The assisting players include Una Merkel, Joan Marsh, and Eric Blore.

Besides providing a voluminous collection of gags, "Road to Zanzibar" offers a broad burlesque on epics of adventure in Africa. Titles are inserted at one point to translate the gibberish spoken on the screen by African tribesmen. One of the songs deals with the manner in which unseen orchestras are suddenly heard to accompany songs in the middle of the jungle.

Much of the dialogue sounds as if it had been spoken for the first time. If reports about the production are reliable, this was about what happened.

Bob Hope and Bing Crosby play a pair of carnival pitchmen named, Chuck (Mr. Crosby) and Fearless (Mr. Hope). Unwillingly, Fearless performs the more or less hazardous feats which Chuck contrives. Chuck's duties are confined to spieling before astonished Africans.

It is almost impossible to remember all that happens. There is some business about a diamond mine. But this is secondary to the journey across the jungle. The journey is embarked upon after Chuck persuades Fearless that they should befriend Donna Latour (Miss Lamour) and Julia (Miss Merkel), stranded American girls. Both Chuck and Fearless fall in love with Donna, and she does not tell them that she is on her way to marry a rich man. But eventually, Donna marries Chuck instead of the rich man and Chuck, Donna, Fearless, and Julia combine for a carnival act.

Mr. Crosby's easy manner, the casual tone in which he announces the most preposterous stunts, and his dry comicality are amusingly matched against Mr. Hope's belligerent bewilderment, his grudging trust, and his invariably rude awakening. Mr. Schertzinger has recorded the fun at full speed. "Road to Zanzibar" seems the neatest trek of the week.

The companion feature is "Dead Men Tell," with Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan.

* * *

Napoleon and Josephine

Historical films face a double difficulty. The outcome of the story is known in advance by the audience, and consequently the dramatic suspense which comes from uncertainty is lacking. The characters too are familiar figures and the players must bear sufficient resemblance to them to lend an air of authenticity to the story.

In "The Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," the English film now at the Fine Arts, the acting seems more successful than the arrangement of the narrative. Pierre Blanchar suggests the intensity and determination of the young Napoleon. Ruth Chatterton as Josephine plays her role lightly with less emphasis on the empress than on the woman.

The supporting parts are done with skill though many of the characters are presented only briefly. Frank Cellier hints at the diplomatic methods of Talleyrand as he suggests the divorce of Josephine and the marriage with Marie Louise. Lawrence Hanray sketches in the figure of Metternich. Auriol Lee gives a vivid impersonation of Napoleon's mother in the few appearances of the character on the screen. Carol Goodner as Madame Tallien, George Curzon as Barras and Alan Jeayes are Murat are among the other players.

The narrative is an episodic account that tells of the meeting of Napoleon and Josephine, their marriage, their life during the years of his rising fortunes, their divorce, and their last conversation. The film tends to emphasize the informalities and to neglect the importance of the characters. By such means the picture tends to get out of balance. One of the best of the scenes is that in which Napoleon calls a conference of his family before marrying Josephine and asks the opinion of each in turn.

Included in the current program is a "March of Time" issue on "Americans All," "Information Please" with Deems Taylor as guest, and newsreels.

Stage News

Moss Hart will play the role of Sheridan Whiteside in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, during the week of July 21, according to the New York Times. Mr. Hart is co-author of the play with George S. Kaufman.

* * *

John Haggott has been appointed general production assistant to Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, co-administrators of the Theater Guild. During the past three years he has served as preliminary casting director for all shows, stage manager for such productions as "Twelfth Night" and "The Time of Your Life," consultant on scripts and costs, and liaison man between the business office and the designers, actors, and stage crews. He will continue to carry on these duties in his new post.

Camera Study by Egone

Included in the exhibition by the Italian photographer, now resident in Boston, on display at Doll and Richards.

Strike Ends Ballet Tour

A small, nonunion strike in the ranks of the Original Ballet Russe while the company was in Havana has caused the cancellation of its South American tour, it is reported. Some say it was 18 members of the corps de ballet who struck for higher wages, others that different members were involved and that they struck in protest against a cut in wages. At any rate, it is declared on good authority that there was a strike and that the rest of the company carried on and completed the Havana engagement. Now it would appear that the company is stranded in Cuba, but that cannot be absolutely substantiated at this writing.

Furthermore, it is rumored, and has been for some time, that Leonide Massine will no longer be artistic director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which company ended its transcontinental tour, but not unexpectedly, last week in the South.

Meanwhile, Richard Pleasant, organizer and manager of the Ballet Theater, seems to be dropping out in that company's reorganization plans and it is said that S. Hurok, formerly manager of both Russian companies, will assume management of this one, in addition to the Monte Carlo company.

Alicia Markova, it is reported, has already left the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for the Ballet Theater. Tamara Toumanova had left the Original Ballet Russe for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Whether the two Russian companies will combine, returning to their former status as one company, under Hurok management before next season, whether the Monte Carlo company will now take over the South American tour, which they made for the first time last summer, is all a matter of conjecture.

It is also reported that Ted Shawn's place, Jacob's Pillow, in the Berkshires, near Lee, Mass., will be the Ballet Theater's summer headquarters.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Hope for a Harvest," new play by Sophie Treadwell, presented by the Theater Guild under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. Fredric March and Florence Eldridge head a cast which includes Alan Reed, Edith King, Helen Carew, Judy Parrish, Doro Merande, Shelley Hull, Arthur Franz, and John Morney. Lester Vail directed. Settings are by Watson Barratt. The engagement is for two weeks. Curtain rises at 8:30.

Music Notes

The Boston Flute Players' Club will give its one hundred and fifth concert Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. Artists will be the Sanromá - Burgin - Bedetti Trio; Georges Laurent, flute; Georges Mager, trumpet; Willem Valkenier, French horn, and Jacob Raichman, trombone. The program includes Weber's Trio for pianoforte, flute, and cello; Piston's Piano Trio; Poulenc's Sonate for French horn, trumpet, and trombone, and Ravel's Piano Trio.

* * *

Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" will be revived after three years and performed at the Spring Pension Fund Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Sunday afternoon, April 27. Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the combined forces of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society (prepared by G. Wallace Woodworth) and the following quartette of soloists: Rose Dirman, soprano; Hertha Glaz, contralto; John Priebe, tenor; Julius Huehn, bass. Before the Mass, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct his transcription for wind orchestra of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in C, No. 17.

* * *

Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, April 29. This program, a memorial to Evelyn Ames Hall, will list compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Ravel, and Debussy.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club (New Gallery), 270 Dartmouth Street—Spring exhibition of paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 19.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 351 Newbury Street—Fourteenth annual exhibition. Through April 27.

Boston Public Library—Art Work for reproduction—showing sketches, finished art work and cuts for the production of games, greeting cards, cartoons and advertising. Through April 27.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of camera studies by Egone. Through April 12.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of sculpture and painting. Through April 11.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Susumu Hirota and Aimee Lamb. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of public housing in the United States. Through April 20.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by a group of artists. Through April 17.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Karl Zerbe. Through April 15. Water colors by Frederic Whitaker; Monotypes by Ralph C. Scott. Through April 26.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls, Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open except Sundays and holidays, to the public free through June 29, from 1-5 p. m. Etruscan wall paintings from the fifth century tomb at Tarquinia (water colors and photographs by Prentice Duell). Through April 10.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Bruegel; Hollar's London (Print Department). Sculpture and water colors by William Zorach. April 9-30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," starring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis.

Fenway—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine," Ruth Chatterton. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. March of Time, "Americans All." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15. "Midnight," Don Ameche and Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:30, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:05 9:55. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

Paramount—
"A Guy, a Girl, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and Edmund Gwenn. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"City of Missing Girls," 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. "Border Vigilantes," William Boyd. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:15, 6:20, 8:55.

Scollay—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Glenn Ford and Margaret Sullavan. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 12:10, 4:10, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"International Forum with Dorothy Thompson, William L. Shirea, Wythe Williams and Linton Wells," "Spirit of 1941," "Travel—San Francisco," "Breezy Little Bears," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telepix—
"Dorothy Thompson on World Crisis," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Larry Clinton's Dipsy-Doodlers," "Rare Birds," "Comedy," cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont—
"Joy of Living," Irene Dunne. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:30. "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:40, 6:45, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Submarine Patrol," R. Greene and Nancy Kelly. "She Married Her Boss," Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2 5:05, 8:15. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:03, 8:07. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:13, 6:17, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 3. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Father's Son," John Litel and Billy Dawson. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2:50, 6:10 9:40. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Great Plane Robbery." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 9:30. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45
Dorchester: "Stella Dallas," Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. "Valley of the Giants." 2 Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 3:15, 9:30. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 8:23. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:50, 6:50, 10:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Honeymoon for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:37, 6:39, 9:39. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2:10, 5:11, 12.
Park: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Behind the News."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2:30, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No," 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 1:30, 4:57, 8:26. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:51, 6:18, 9:47.
Mystic: "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2, 7, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 3:10, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "South of Pago, Pago." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Gallant Sons." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Pride of the Bowery," Leo Gorcey. 2:25, 8:45. "Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Flight from Destiny," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:16, 9:31.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date" 2 and 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wildman of Borneo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Buck Private," Abbott and Costello. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Eugene Pallette. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Suare: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 Evenings at 6:15.
Davis: "South of Suez," "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Heddy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Our Town," and "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Helen Parrish and Leon Errol. 2:09, 7:54. "Western Union," Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Street of Memories." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Thing Called Love," Rosaline Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Rangers Ride Again," John Howard. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS: **Community Playhouse:** "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and John Shelton. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3:40, 8:10. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Theatre Guild Presents
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Apr. 6-8—LOVE THY NEIGHBOR, Jack Benny
Apr. 9-12—SECOND CHORUS, Fred Astaire, Apr. 13-15—SANTA FE TRAIL, Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland. Apr. 16-19—TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN, John Howard and Ellen Drew. Apr. 20-22—WESTERN UNION, Robert Young. Apr. 23-26—THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED, Carole Lombard. Apr. 27-29—FOUR MOTHERS, Lane Sisters. Apr. 30-May 3—KIT CARSON, Jon Hall.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER NICHOLAS JOY
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40 MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067 Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891 Evgs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Mon.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990 Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

**NEW YORK (MOV

Hilda Was a Crab

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Three

In crab-like fashion, Hilda stalked away, and stalked right on top of something soft, partly covered with sand. It did not sting, nor bite, but shrank and shrank. It became short and hard. All the little fluffy, flower-like branches at one end of the purple, wormlike animal disappeared.

Hilda had stepped on a sea cucumber. The cucumber did not like to be disturbed like that. She had just eaten a big meal, lots and lots of sand. There was a reason for her eating so much of it. In the sand, lived very small sea animals, such as the cucumber liked. But there were not many of them in it. She had to work hard for her dinner, all the time swallowing a lot of sand.

Hilda was bored. The sea cucumber meant nothing to her. Leisurely her claws rested on the sand. Were those sea anemones coming after her again? A bunch of them moved right toward her. Legs walked below them. And there were feelers too, switching around, feeling here and feeling there. Those legs and feelers did not belong to the sea anemones, they grew out from the opening of a shell. On the top of that shell, lived those small sea anemones, just as though they were on a roof garden, with tiny growths overhanging the edges.

The crab to which the legs and feelers belonged, had some time ago pushed its soft body into that shell. Mother Nature hadn't given it a house of its own. It could have hidden herself among the rocks, just as hermits do in the mountains. But the world was ever so wide and so nice, and why should it not stalk around?

Ways of a Hermit Crab

Several times already it had taken any empty shell just big enough for it at the time. It had not even thought it impolite to pull out the owner of a home if it wanted one very much. There was no give and take in this ocean cove, no "May I please, Sir?"

Neither had the little sea anemones asked, if the top of the shell was for rent. They had just moved onto it, and who would or could make them leave it. The hermit crab, owner of the portable house, was helpless. The only thing to do seemed to be to make the best of it. Both hermit crab and sea anemones were always hungry, always looking for a meal. It wasn't really so bad, after all, they had found out soon. Hermit walked to places where he thought dinner was. When he found it, the anemones' arms stretched out this way and that way. Anything coming near to snatch away that dinner would do better to stay far off. The anemones would slap it. After that, it might have served as a dessert for both hermit and anemones.

There was always plenty to eat for the anemones, bits the crab did not shuffle into his mouth. It was an easy dinner for which they had not to wait. Had they stayed alone on the ground of the cove, a long time might have passed from one meal to another—and they were always so hungry.

Why the hurry, Hermit? He shoveled and shoveled and waved his claws. Fighting? Yes, he was fencing with another hermit crab, kicking and pushing her very impolitely. He grabbed her and pulled, and out she came. What a house it was that she left empty. A long time ago, a pipe-head made of clay had fallen into the water, or perhaps the incoming tide had washed it off the beach. Some picnicker might have missed it when coming home from a beach picnic.

Rightly Served

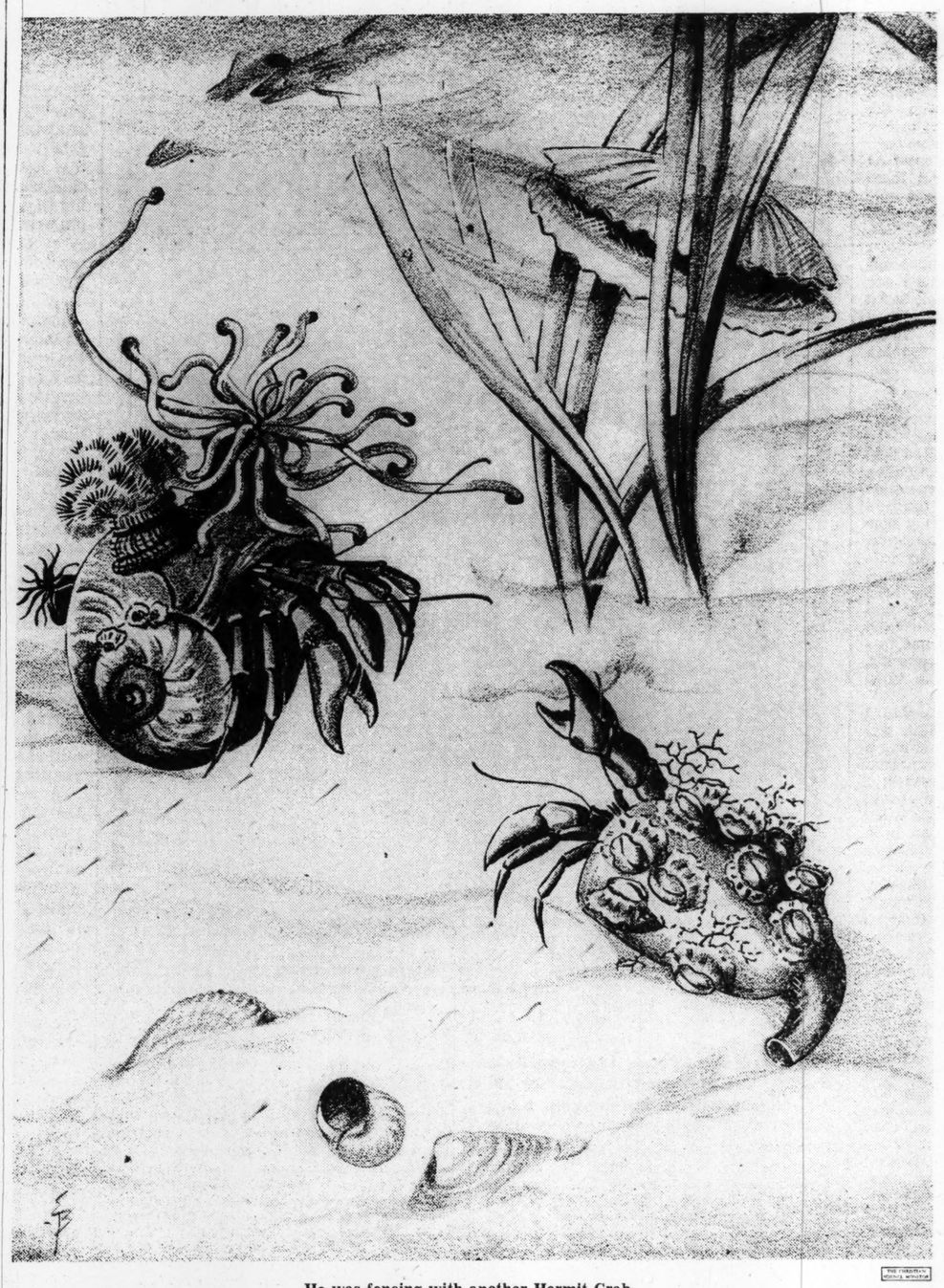
That must have been long ago. The pipe-head was now overgrown with barnacles. After the waves had turned and turned it, washed it clean, it had made a pleasant house for that small hermit. Why not have it for my own, the first hermit thought. He suddenly felt that his own house had lately been too small anyhow. Hurriedly he slipped out of his old shell, and holding the pipe with one claw, pushed in his tail. He turned and switched, and curled and stretched, but something was not quite right. He came out and tried again to slip into his new possession.

No, it did not fit. His greed had been bigger than his judgment. The former owner had been quite a bit smaller. He had fitted very well in the pipe hole. But with the barnacle overgrowth, the house really had appeared much bigger than it was.

Very well, he could go back to his old house. But there was none any more. It had gone. Gone with its new possessor, the second hermit, whom he had so impolitely pulled out of her pipe-house. It served him right. But he did not lose any time. As quickly as his legs would carry him, he slipped between two rocks for shelter. His tail was soft. It had no armor as Hilda and other crabs had. It hung loose behind him, not securely tucked under his body as his cousins' were.

What would happen to him before he could find a new house! He thought that his moving day had not been exactly successful. And what about his food! Could he reach out far enough from his hiding place to catch all he needed to fill that always hungry mouth? Leisurely there came, trailing around the corner of the rock garden, a beautiful colored Wrasse. He was going hunting. Any soft animal would do for him; the hermit knew that and pushed farther back.

(To be continued next Monday)



He was fencing with another Hermit Crab

Courtesy of the Bay Colony Bookshop, Boston

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children. You will see in the above picture some of the books they have won.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age. The awards for older girls and boys are announced on the page For Young People.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Wee Willie, the Brave Squirrel

Wee Willie Wilfrid was the tiniest of three little gray squirrels that lived at The Chestnuts, just opposite the Farm Gate.

Daisy and Bertram, his sister and brother, were nearly twice his size, with big bushy tails and long whiskers that made them look quite fierce and brave, but they were not. It was Wee Willie Wilfrid, whose tail wasn't very bushy, and whose whiskers didn't look fierce and bristly, who was the brave one of the family.

"I'm not afraid!" Wee Willie Wilfrid would say, when some strange thing appeared on the garden path, and Daisy and Bertram would run indoors and hide while he went off to find out about it.

Wee Willie Wilfrid often traveled far from home in search of adventure and made many friends, among whom was Ben Blackbird, who watched him from the tree tops.

One day the three little squirrels were invited to a Party in a small wood more than a mile away.

"O do let us go!" they pleaded.

But Mother Squirrel looked grave.

"I'm much too busy to take you," she said, "and you haven't been so far by yourselves, you wouldn't know the way."

"I would! I have been there already," squeaked Wee Willie at the top of his voice. "I will take care of Daisy and Bertram—and myself," he added, whisking his whiskers a little.

"Very well," consented Mother Squirrel, "but mind and be back before sunset, for that is the time when all little squirrels should be indoors."

So, with Wee Willie Wilfrid leading the way, they scampered off up the lane, across the turnip field, under the white gate, and over the meadow to the wood.

"I wish we were brave like Wee Willie," said Bertram, as he and Daisy raced along side by side, "he sees such a lot of the world. If he hadn't known the way to the Party we couldn't have come."

"Yes," agreed Daisy. "He seems so little to take care of us. I wish we were brave too."

"You can be—you can be. Have a try—have a try," called Ben Blackbird, who was flying swiftly over their heads.

It was a very jolly Party. When they had played all their favorite games, they finished up with a feast of chestnuts stuffed with Sunshine Cream, and then it was time to say "goodby" and start for home. The sun was getting low in the sky, and long shadows were falling across the turnip field.

"O dear, whatever are those?" squeaked Daisy, as she and Bertram followed Wee Willie Wilfrid under the white gate.

"Only shadows. Be brave, you two. Be brave, you two," called Ben Blackbird, who was watching from a tree.

At the beginning of the lane Wee Willie Wilfrid was waiting for them. He was listening.

"There's a queer noise going on," he said.

There certainly was. Crank! Crank! Crank! Two of the little squirrels shivered as the sound grew louder.

"It comes from the middle of the lane," whispered Wee Willie. "Stay under that blackberry bush while I go and find out."

Daisy and Bertram were just going to creep under the bush when a shrill voice called, "Be brave, you two! Be brave, you two!"

They looked up. Ben Blackbird was still watching them.

"He is right," whispered Bertram. "And we shall never be brave if we don't make a start."

"Let's start now," said Daisy. "Let's go with Wee Willie. Wait for us!" she called after him, whisking her whiskers and flourishing her handsome tail.

Very cautiously, without making a sound, the three wee squirrels crept along the darkening lane, and there, standing between the banks was nothing more dreadful than Farmer Brown's old car with the farmer himself cranking it up.

"Let's jump onto the running board," said Wee Willie. "The car will stop by the farm gate and we shall be home in no time. Hurry up, it will be off in a minute!"

And when Farmer Brown got out to open the gate, he was surprised to see three tiny squirrels racing off towards the chestnut trees.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Things I Love

The blue sky above,
The coo of a dove,
Spring flowers in bloom,
Daffodils in a room.

To swim in the sea,
And ride my pony,
To canter along
And hear the winds' song.

To skate on the ice
Is very nice.
To play in the snow
And see my sledge go!

To feel the sun warm
And watch shadows form.
To lie on the sand
In dear England!

ANNE CURRY

(This poem was written by a little 10-year-old English visitor, now living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is reprinted from the first issue of "The Bridge," a magazine for boys and girls evacuated to North America, published at No. 724 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

Puzzle Corner

It's April showers that bring us May flowers, the old rhyme says. Fill in a letter for each of the stars in the spaces between the first and last letters of words below, and you will have the names of some lovely May blossoms. Keep your answers and compare them with those we shall publish on this page next Monday.

Showers to Flowers

A * * * * A
P * * * Y
R * * E
I * * S
L * * * C

S * * * * * * H
H * * * * * * N
O * * * * S
W * * * O
E * * * * * * * A
R * * * * * A
S * * * * A

Double Acrostic

This double acrostic gives you a festival we all ought to observe, and tells you something about it. Write your answers on the lines provided below it and match them with those we shall publish next Monday.

1. Melodious noise.
2. One of the United States.
3. A pair of animals.
4. A beast of burden.
5. Long, lean fishes.
6. A Jewish priest.
7. Rear end of a boat.
8. A vision.
9. First letter of the Greek alphabet.
10. Full of yeast.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Have you ever tried a Pair-o-Gram? See if you can work this one out. Pair each of the following food plants with that part of it used by man, by placing in each blank square, on the right, the number on the left of the plant name to which it belongs. The answers will be published on this page next week.

1.	CORN	flower	
2.	CARROT	tuber	
3.	SPINACH	root	
4.	RHUBARB	seed	1
5.	TOMATO	leaf	
6.	CANE	pollen	
7.	CINNAMON	stem	
8.	POTATO	bark	
9.	CLOVER	fruit	
10.	CLOVE	juice	

Here are the answers to the puzzles we published on the page For Children last Monday:

Queer State Capitals

Denver, Colorado; Montgomery, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Tallahassee, Florida; Sacramento, California; Boise, Idaho; Indianapolis, Indiana; Annapolis, Maryland; Bismarck, North Dakota; Salt Lake City, Utah.

Word Checkers

1. Caller-cellar. 2. Parcel. 3. Carpet. 4. Parent. 5. Tarpon. 6. Carton. 7. Carfot. 8. Parrot. 9. Porter. 10. Potter. 11. Patter. 12. Tatter.

Early Flowers

It isn't winter,
  It isn't spring;
It isn't much
  Of anything
But wind—and the rain
  Aswishing, aswoshing.
Sweeping and dusting,
  Beating and washing;
Cleaning the world,
  As Mother cleans house,
Till all's spic-and-span
  Not even a mouse
Could find enough rubbish
  To make her a nest!

But sometimes (and these
  Are the days I like best.)
Spring takes the cloud-shade
  From her big golden lamp,
And ties up her wind-hound—
  That mischievous scamp!
Then takes a day off
  From her world-cleaning duties.
And sets out her flowers—
  Snowdrops and Spring Beauties.

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East Hebron, N. H.
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School Advertisements
on the
Education Pages Each
Tuesday and Saturday

The Home Forum

The 215th

SOMEWHERE I have seen it stated that we can learn nothing completely new. Always the new is seen in terms of the old. That may be so; I do not know. But it is true that, when new conditions arise, we test them against the familiar. And this, perhaps, explains why so often of late my thoughts have gone to that squadron of the R. A. F. to which I was attached in the last days of the old bickering in France. It wasn't wh that I was dwelling on the past; too often have I been warned that there was no future in it. But, in a sense, I was still attached to the 215th Squadron. It was something that I had once known and through which I judged the past; it was something through which I might understand this present and, maybe, glimpse the future. I wondered about it.

But I heard nothing of this or of other units. And then, in an illustrated English magazine, I found this double sheet of squadron badges, uniform in their wreaths and crowns, individual in insignia and motto. Among them was that of the 215th, the insignia a porcupine, the motto, *"Surgite, nox adest."*

* * *

I was glad to see that. The 215th still rose when night was at hand. And now, more directly, I found myself wondering where they were based, what ships they flew, what talk went on. And as my thoughts went back, there was the feeling, dim at first but then insistent, of trying to recall something forgotten. This was at first disturbing. Had I really forgotten?

But that could not be so; all that time spent with the 215th was still vivid, still remembered. Then, in October of 1918, our Handley-Page squadrons were still on paper —in which state they were to remain. We had gone out, three of us, from Paris, to see how the English did things. The 83rd Wing was then in Alsace, and at Luneville we picked up a lorry and went down to their field through the moonlit night. At Wing Headquarters, we were assigned billets; a batman shouldered my bed roll and I followed him through ranks of Nissen huts. At one he stopped, announced me to a dimly candlelit interior.

Someone said flatly: "Oh, I say."

* * *

I remember that. There was the corrugated-iron barrel vault, a small, grim stove the size of a suitcase, three men about it. I said: "Sorry," set up my cot in an unoccupied corner, sat down on the fourth side of the stove. There was silence, not inimical but shy. A dark chap with a hawk face and whimsical mouth poked the fire. One with ruddy cheeks and curly blond hair read a John Buchan novel. The third, a huge youth with the awkward grace of a Newfoundland pup, wrote letters. Then, slowly, talk began to trickle. I said little; being a New Englander, that wasn't difficult. We turned in.

It was three days before I learned their names. We chatted of many things. We walked to Rambervillers against a tide of French cavalry and infantry moving up. There was the formality of mess, the hangars about the field, the armorer's shed in a pine grove; autumn rains and cool, watery sunshine alternated over the woods, the low hills. I liked it all; but, when I met the other Americans, they were critical. Everything was done queerly, backward. Noncoms wore chevrons upside down; the C. O. was here the Officer Commanding; they found something humorous in our being "on the strength." And they felt unwelcome; in one of our own squadrons there would have been quick questions. From Peoria? You know Al Jenkins there? You don't say! And there would have been a quick and surface efficiency, a purposeful hustle—not this casual handling of affairs. They didn't like that. They thought it the "landed gentry" pose; with certain matters—which one didn't understand—one didn't bother, and one made a virtue of not bothering. I thought it based on a tried system in which everyone had his place, his job; and, if the job wasn't done, he caught billy-oh. But I remember even then having a sense that neither they nor I had gone to the root of this.

* * *

That I had not forgotten. I had not forgotten the dusk, the ordered preparations, the great planes lumbering over this hilltop field and their faint blue exhausts dwindling above. I recalled the returns, the recognition lights, the wings swimming out of the cold darkness, the talk after. Remembering now these great ships, their huge wings and struts, the fuselage to which one climbed by ladder and found that coveted seat in the nose, I felt queerly ancient. So swift has been change that we, who knew aircraft of that day, are now one with those who knew the matchlock and crossbow. But no. I had forgotten nothing. What I sought, pondering, was not a thing lost in time but a thing unrealized even then.

And it was important, suddenly, that I make this clear to myself. The 215th was not, in itself, of great moment, but it was a part of something that was of moment. That was England. I wanted that to survive; I knew it would survive. Of that I had always been sure. Now I found myself questioning not that conviction, but how it had been reached. By instinct, partly; England was part of me, a reality of which I was part as well. Call that reality what you like—an ideology, a way of life, a way of thinking. I knew it to be right. But partly, I thought, this conviction stemmed from these remembered days with the 215th. Something, still persistent, had come to me then. I wondered what.

Trying to isolate that intangibility, that feeling, more and more I found myself thinking of the squadron itself—of the men. The 215th was a rather ragtag outfit; its men had drifted about at the Somme, in Palestine, in Mespot, at Gallipoli; this was an eddy into which they had settled. We had Canadians; our O. C. had been an artilleryman; one chap wore kilts and persisted in calling me "Clarence." I'm not a Clarencian sort of person; and, for some obscure reason, I found him annoying. But about all of them I had a certain feeling. And that I must remember, must distill. For suddenly that was what mattered.

* * *

Toward my own people—I being of New England—I felt a certain tolerance. We were quick and impatient; but to me it seemed that we never knew just what we wanted, nor how to get it, nor what to do with it when we had it. In the French there was a quiet certainty but a certainty, I felt, of resignation rather than of conviction. Things happened; one shrugged; one adjusted oneself. But with these English—almost, now, I had my finger on it—one felt a solidity.

Solidity? That word was not enough. They were unhurried, a trifle too unhurried. That might be a fault. They were sure; and that, sometimes, might be exasperating. But these were adjuncts of solidity. And they came, as I saw it now, from an awareness of permanence. There, it seemed, was bedrock. They were aware of permanence.

Here was what I had tried to recall. And all my remembrances buttressed that. This awareness of permanence underlay everything, the talk, the actions, the philosophy. Their foundations went deep. They would last.

* * *

I had found what I sought. And now, finding it, I saw that it was nothing new. I had come to a familiar ending. But I had come by my own road, and only convictions arrived at in our own ways are really ours. For some reason, I found a simple tune, simple words running in my thought. They told it all.

"There'll always be an England—"

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum, London

APRIL—FROM THE KALENDAR OF A BOOK OF HOURS:
An Illumination by Simon Benninck

LIKE ALL illuminations, this scene from the Kalendar of a Book of Hours by the Flemish miniaturist, Simon Benninck, is at a peculiar disadvantage when seen only in reproduction, despite the fact that much of its evident charm is still retained. The reasons for this are twofold. In the first place, the outstanding feature of illuminations is, as a rule, the brilliance and freshness of their color, which, because they have been less exposed to the light and to changing atmospheric conditions than easel pictures, has remained almost unimpaired down to the present day. Its lack in a reproduction is felt, therefore, to be an appreciably greater loss than in instances where the color of the original has, in any case, been dimmed and subdued to a very considerable extent. It is difficult, for example, to realize the difference of impression produced in this miniature by the thread of scarlet that runs through the scene, whereby the red of the garment worn by the figure in the porch is united to that of the lady who plays the lute in the foreground and is carried on by the doublet and hose of the man in the middle distance. Again, the blue of the stream, which is thrown up and reflected by the stonework at the side of the house, has a transparence that is hardly rendered in black and white.

Secondly, the virtue of a miniature depends, to a quite extraordinary degree, upon the beauty of the execution, which, owing to its exquisite finish, may be said to possess a unique and independent value. But since this, likewise, cannot be reproduced, what remains are only the more naïve and superficial characteristics of an art that has other claims to distinction. As these, however, are sufficiently delightful in their own way, they may be enjoyed among the pleasures that belong to lesser things.

Fortunately, the restrictions are less in this than in many instances. Except for its scale and for the gold dolphins of the surround, there is little to distinguish it from an ordinary *genre* painting of the Flemish school, though it is perhaps a little more detailed. For it seems to be axiomatic that the smaller the scale the greater the elaboration, which in this case is accomplished with consummate skill. It will be observed that the same meticulous care is devoted to the execution of the minutest details as to the more prominent features of the composition, so that the heron perched on the housetop is as recognizably a heron as the house itself, with its crow-stepped gables, is recognizably Flemish. Yet notwithstanding the accuracy of the details, which testifies to the power of observation possessed by the painters of the Netherland schools, it may be noted that the landscape, with its poplars and its hills, is not Flemish but Italianate in character. This, however, merely indicates the adaptation of a style that had by this time become traditional, and is not peculiar to Benninck, who was born probably in Ghent and spent the greater part of his life in the Low Countries. It is also known that he visited London, which is rich in possessing the Book of Hours, from which the reproduction is taken, and the more famous Arbre Généalogique de la Maison Souveraine de Portugal, which was executed between 1530 and 1534 and is now in the British Museum.

E. H. R.

Spiritual Development

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HUMAN FAMILY has, from time immemorial, observed with interest the appearing of "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear" (Mark 4:28). Parents and educators may apply this lesson in growth to the training of children. And those institutions of learning to which the education of young people is entrusted, may truly measure their success by the degree of spiritual development which they have promoted among the children and youth placed in their care.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 195): "Academics of the right sort are requisite. Observation, invention, study, and original thought are expansive and should promote the growth of mortal mind out of itself, out of all that is mortal." Growing "out of all that is mortal" surely means developing an understanding of that which is immortal. The appearing in human consciousness of the spiritual idea, together with the loveliness and nobility of character which accompany it, will result in the putting off of materiality.

Christian Science reveals the scientific fact that the real man, including all true selfhood, is and ever will be spiritual and perfect. The law of God holds man forever in the likeness of Spirit. It has been proved that as the divine idea, which Christian Science brings to light, is permitted to grow upon the thought, healing results follow, and much good eventuates.

A writer put a self-evident fact into the phrase, "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." This is apparent when we consider the growth of Christianity. From the utterances and the healing works of the prophets and of Christ Jesus and his disciples thousands of years ago, the power of the Word of God reached out to embrace the civilized world. And this is evidenced afresh today by the growth and healing work of Christian Science.

Seventy-five years ago Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of being and proved that the Word of God, when understood, has a healing effect. At that time she stood alone, the only Christian Scientist in the world. Now, as the outcome of her work, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has branches in many countries. In a letter to one of these branch churches, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154): "Your faith has not been without works,—and God's love for His flock is manifest in His care. He will dig about this little church, prune its encumbering branches, water it with the dews of heaven, enrich its roots, and enlarge its borders with divine Love. God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace. You have already proof of the prosperity of His Zion. You sit beneath your own vine and fig-tree as the growth of spirituality —even that vine whereof our Father is husbandman."

The writer recalls how, through daily care, a tiny green shoot developed into a sturdy potted plant, which brightened his office and elicited the admiration of many visitors. Helpful lessons were derived from the contemplation of its growth, as illustrating the pressing need for spiritual development. As he loosened the soil around the tender plant, watered it, removed excessive foliage, placed the pot where the sunshine would reach it, and watched the resultant growth of green leaves, he was reminded that spiritual unfoldment is accomplished similarly. First there must be a loosening of the hard crust of materiality; next, there must be receptivity to the truth, which, as Moses declared, "shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb" (Deuteronomy 32:2), illustrating the entrance into human consciousness of the spiritual idea of divine Love with its refreshing influence. Then follows the pruning away of useless habits, selfish indulgences, false material ways of thinking, and the cultivation in their stead of unselfishness and spiritual understanding. This enrichment of thought and life is accomplished through daily study of the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, and Mrs. Eddy's other works, and constant application of the truth derived therefrom. These are the gracious means by which divine Love inspired Mrs. Eddy to provide for our spiritual development.

That this method is in accord with the teaching of Christ Jesus is evident. For it was the appearing of the Christ, Truth, in human consciousness, with its resultant spiritual unfoldment, to which Jesus referred, when he said (John 15:1, 2): "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit."

Today the world, torn by conflict and seemingly engulfed in error, can best be helped by individual spiritual growth. The crying need of humanity is for increased spirituality, for that selflessness of thought which blesses and heals mankind through the power of divine Love. Thus we help humanity most through our own spiritual development.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Szellemi Fejlődés

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomanyi (Christian Science) cikk forditása

AZ EMBERI CSALÁD örök idők óta nagy érdeklődéssel figyelte az „először a füvet, azután a kalászt, aztán teljes buzát a kalászban" (Márk 4:28) megjelenését. A fejlődés ezen példáját a szülők és a nevelők a gyermekek nevelésében használhatják. Azok az intézetek pedig, melyek a fiatalság nevelésének munkájával vannak megbízva, sikerüket leghívebben avval mérhetik, hogy mennyiben voltak képesek a rájuk bizott gyermekekben és fiatalságban szellemi fejlődést létrehozni.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 195-ik oldal) ezt írja: „Az akadémiai tanulmányok helyes fajtái szükségesek. Megfigyelés, találmány, tanulmány és eredeti gondolkozás kifejlesztő hatásuak és arra vannak hivatva, hogy segitsék a halandó elmét önmagából való kinövésében, és mindenből, ami halandó." Hogy nőjjön ki „mindenből, ami halandó," biztosan azt jelenti, hogy fejlesszük ki a halhatatlan dolgok megértését. A szellemi eszmének az emberi öntudatban való megjelenése, a vele jövő bájjal és jellembeli nemességgel, az anyagiság feladásával fog végződni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja azt a tudományos tényt, hogy a valódi ember, mely minden igazi egyéniséget magába foglal, most és mindörökké szellemi és tökéletes lény. Isten törvénye az embert örökké a Szellem hasonlatosságában tartja. Be van már bizonyítva, hogy amint megengedjük, hogy az isteni eszme, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány hozott a napvilágra, a gondolkozásunkban gyökeret vessen, gyógyulás jön létre és sok egyéb jó eredménnyel fog járni.

„Kis makkból nő a magas tölgyfa;" e népies szólás írója magától értetődő igazságot fejezett ki evvel. Ennek az igazságát a keresztyénség elterjedése bizonyítja. A próféták, Krisztus Jézus és az ő tanitványainak sok ezer év előtti mondásaiból és gyógyitási tevékenységeiből az Isten Igéjének hatalma átnyúlt az évezredeken, hogy az egész civilizált világot magához ölelje. És ezt ma a Krisztusi Tudomány fejlődése és gyógyító tevékenysége ujonnan bebizonyítja.

Hetvenöt évvel ezelőtt Mrs. Eddy felfedezte a létezés Tudományát és bebizonyította, hogy az Isten Igéjének, ha megértjük, gyógyító hatása van. Ő akkor egyedül állt, az egyetlen Krisztusi Tudós az egész világon. Ma, az ő munkájának eredményeképen, Az Anya Egyházának, A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, Boston, Massachusettsben, sok országban vannak helyi templomai. Az egyik ilyen helyi templomhoz, vagy fiókhoz intézett levelében Mrs. Eddy ezt írta (Miscellaneous Writings, Vegyes Irások, 154-ik oldal): „Hitetek nem volt cselekedetek nélkül,—és Istennek a nyája iránti szeretete a róluk való gondoskodásában nyilvánul meg. Megássa majd e kis temploma körül a földet, lenyesegeti majd az útban álló ágait, megöntözi a menny harmatával, meggazdagítja a gyökereit és kiterjeszti a határait az isteni Szeretettel. Isten csak az ember érdemlegességére vár, hogy kegyességének módozatait és mértékeit kibővitse. Az ő Ziónjának jólétéről már van bizonyítékotok. Saját szőllőtök és fügefátok alatt ültök, ami szellemi fejlődéstek jele,—azon szőlő alatt, melynek a mi Atyánk a gazdája."

E sorok írója jól emlékszik arra, hogyan fejlődött ki egy apró kis zöld sarjadék mindennapi gondoskodás segélyével cserépbe ültetett erős növénnyé, mely egész irodáját feldiszitette, s amelyen annyi látogató gyönyörködött. Fejlődése hasznos tanuságul szolgált, mert a szellemi fejlődés sürgős szükségét illusztrálta. Amint a zsenge növény körül meglazította a földet, amint megöntözte és a túlbőséges leveleket levágta, amint a cserepet oda helyezte, ahol a nap elérhette, és a gondoskodása eredményeképen kibontakozó leveleket figyelte, eszébe jutott, hogy a szellemi kibontakozást hasonlóképen lehet előidézni. Először az anyagiság kemény kéregét kell meglazitani; ezután az igazság iránti fogékonyságra kell szert tenni, ami, ahogy azt Mózes mondta, „hulljon mint a harmat . . . , mint langyos zápor a gyenge füre" (Mózes V, 32:2), mely az isteni Szeretet szellemi eszméjének az emberi öntudatba frissitő hatásával való belépését illusztrálja Ezután következik a haszontalan szokásoknak, az önző fegyelmezetlenségeknek, a hamis, anyagias gondolatfolyamatoknak az elnyesegetése, és helyettük az önzetlenségnek és a szellemi értelemnek a kiművelése. A gondolkozásnak és az életnek ezen meggazdagitása a Christian Science Quarterly-ban (A Krisztusi Tudomány Negyedévi Füzetében) tartalmazott Lecke-Szónoklatoknak és Mrs. Eddy egyéb műveinek mindennapos tanulmányozásával és az igy nyert igazság folytonos alkalmazásával érhető el. Ezek azok a jóságos módozatok, melyeket Mrs. Eddy az isteni Szeretet ihletése alatt a mi szellemi fejlődésünkre gondosan előkészitett.

Hogy ez a mód megegyezik Krisztus Jézus tanitási módjával, az könnyen látható. Mert Jézus a Krisztusnak, az Igazságnak az emberi öntudatban való megjelenésére és az abból következő szellemi kibontakozásra gondolt, mikor ezt mondta (János 15:1, 2): „Én vagyok az igazi szőlőtő, és az én Atyám a szőlőmüves. Minden szőlővesszőt, amely én bennem gyümölcsöt nem terem, lemetsz; mindazt pedig, a mely gyümölcsöt terem, megtisztítja, hogy több gyümölcsöt teremjen."

Ma a háborútól dúlt és látszólag a tévedés örvényébe merült világon legjobban egyéni szellemi növekvéssel lehet segiteni. Az emberiségnek sürgős szüksége van egy nagyobb foku szellemiségre, arra az önzetlen gondolkozásra, mely az isteni Szeretet hatalmával az egész emberiséget megáldja és meggyógyítja. Igy láthatjuk, hogy az emberiségen legjobban a saját szellemi fejlődésünkkel segithetünk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilágositást.

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Young Violets

They will be waiting still
While the leaves unfold,
Waiting among the roots
While the earth wakes.

Patience will listen here
While the petals hold
Through the chill waking night
The hearts of gold.

Patience—and then will rise
At the edge of sight
Blue of forgotten lakes
Purple of star-lit skies.

E. S. L.

The Way of Birds in the Florida Sun

THE BIRDS!—who can describe their jubilees, their exultations, their never-ending, still beginning babble and jargon of sweet sounds? . . .

Our own Phœbus, when his cage is hung on the shady side of the veranda, hangs sulky and silent; but put him in the full blaze of the sun, and while the thermometer is going up to the nineties, he rackets in a perfectly crazy abandon of bird babblement, singing all he ever heard before, and trying his bill at new notes, and, as a climax, ending each outburst with a purr of satisfaction like an overgrown cat. Several pairs of family mocking-birds have their nests somewhere in our orange-trees; and there is no end of amusement in watching their dainty evolutions. Sometimes, for an hour at a time, one of them, perched high and dry on a topmost twig, where he gets the full blaze of the sun, will make the air ring with so many notes and noises, that it would seem as if he were forty birds instead of one. Then, again, you will see him stealing silently about as if on some mysterious mission, perching here and there with a peculiar nervous jerk of his long tail, and a silent little lift of his wings, as if he were fanning himself. . . .

Our life here is in intimate communion with bird-life. Their singing all day comes in bursts and snatches; and one awakes to a sort of wondering consciousness of the many airy dialects with which the blue heavens are filled. At night a whippoorwill or two, perched in the cypress-trees, make a plaintive and familiar music. When the nights are hot, and the moon bright, the mocking-birds burst into gushes of song at any hour. At midnight we have risen to listen to them. Birds are as plenty about us as chickens in a barnyard; and one wonders at their incessant activity and motion, and studies what their quaint little fanciful ways may mean, half inclined to say with Cowper,—

"But I, whatever powers were mine,
Would cheerfully those gifts resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em."

—From "Palmetto-Leaves," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

City Wind and the Sea

I never hear a wind blow down a street
In any city but I think again
Of island beaches and the anvil beat
Of wind-tossed breakers pounding toward the glen
Where heavy tamaracks above the tide
Shadow the marshes and the iris, where
We used to wander by the ebbing tide
When summer spread her bright gold everywhere.

But in a city when the wind is loud
Against the towers and the herded throng,
One does not walk to music or the proud
March of the breakers lifted to a song,
One does not lean across a cliff to hear
The sound of wind like music in the ear.

HAROLD VINAL

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1941

Radio 'Hams' Brush Up CQ For Defense

Nationwide mobilizing starts among amateurs who have proved worth in emergencies.

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It's CQ for national defense!"

That's "ham" language for "calling all radio amateurs"—a call that extended throughout the United States as thousands of "hams" (amateur radio operators) take part in what is probably one of the greatest practice message drills that they have undertaken. It involves the origination and relaying of 3,700 separate messages between as many local chapters of the Red Cross and the regional headquarters in Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco.

Radio League Is Sponsor

The Nationwide test was sponsored by the American Radio Relay League, the national "ham" organization, with headquarters in Hartford, Conn. The relaying gave amateurs practice in serving the Red Cross.

National defense, which might face all or a part of the Nation, is a primary consideration. But flood, earthquake, hurricane or fire might be the call that would also bring them into action. As the record shows, the ham's ability in an emergency has been tried and not found wanting.

One of the most radio-active spots in Greater Boston right now is in Waltham where the members of the Waltham Amateur Radio Association participated in the nationwide Red Cross message relay.

"Hams" Have Performed Feats

"Ham" annals, in fact, are full of the remarkable relaying feats that amateurs have performed in order to get through urgent messages. Many of these classics of amateur relaying are related in a current book, "Calling CQ," by Clinton B. DeSoto, a member of QST, the official monthly amateur magazine. One item records the rescuing of an amateur in a lonely Alaskan outpost, by a New Zealand lighthouse station "ham." The New Zealander, using Hawaiian and Californian amateurs as relays, got a message through to the little Alaskan community which sent rescuers in time to the shack of the Alaskan. Talk about the world as your oyster. These "hams" know!

Not Near Arsenal, Captain Pleads

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 (AP)—Capt. Norman L. Strickland of Fall River, Master of the Colonial Line steamer Comet, pleaded innocent in Federal District Court here today to a secret indictment charging he navigated the Comet within 200 yards of Rose Island, United States Navy Arsenal off Newport.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph Veneziale said the Coast Guard brought the complaint under authority of the Presidential proclamation of a state of emergency, which gives the Coast Guard power to restrict certain areas to navigation. He said the Coast Guard charged that the Comet, which operates on a regular run between Providence and New York, sailed within 100 yards of the arsenal island the night of March 20.

Captain Strickland, who spent many of his 38 years at sea as a skipper on the old Fall River Line, was released in $1,000 bail for trial later. Judge John P. Hartigan allowed his attorney one week in which to file special pleas.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
SNOW WARM COLD FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued moderately cold tonight and Tuesday; moderate to gentle northerly winds tonight becoming northeast and east on Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 32 degrees.

New England States: Fair and continued moderately cold tonight; Tuesday fair, somewhat warmer in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northerly winds tonight shifting to northeast and east on Tuesday, weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle moderate northeast winds becoming moderate southeast to east Tuesday, fair tonight increasing cloudiness Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	43	New Orleans	61	79
Chicago	40	52	New York	41	54
Denver	28	54	Norfolk	46	56
Kansas City	54	74	Philadelphia	41	50
Los Angeles	52	72	St. Louis	48	64
Miami	70	82	San Francisco	53	62
Minneapolis	44	49	Washington	42	51

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 7.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:30 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 7:52 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:46 p. m.

Radio 'Hams' Prepare for Emergency

By a Staff Photographer

Waltham Club Joins National Air Drill

(1) Left to right, Waldo H. Nason, W1LUG, of Waltham, Emergency Radio Co-ordinator for his city; Robert Williams, W1JOX1, of Newton, Emergency Co-ordinator for his city; Orlene Brewer, secretary, and Maurice Grenier, WIGJL, President of the Waltham Radio Club. (2) The club's 400-watt transmitter and receivers, with Ellis Crossland, Station Trustee, at the transmitter controls; Mr. Grenier and Mr. Nason listening in for relay calls. (3) Mr. Nason explains to the club members the purpose of the radio drill. (4) Betty Lou Phillips, of Needham, and Arline Brewer are practicing the code.

Concerts, Military Exhibits for N. E. Army Day

Military and defense news of New England today included these items:

Army Day—Celebrating America's entry into the World War on April 6, 1917, United States Army units at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Mass., staged special exhibits and displays today for the expected influx of civilian visitors.

At Camp Edwards, 7,500 men of the 52nd infantry brigade and other units of the 26th Division were scheduled to be reviewed by Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt late today. A display of weapons and a band concert, as well as a display of the regular daily routine at the barracks was also held.

At Fort Devens, the 18th Infantry Band was scheduled to give a concert during late afternoon. A display of weapons and Army transportation was also held, and a kitchen and a barrack in the permanent section of the post were open for public inspection.

A special parade near South Station was staged early today by a consolidated headquarters' detachment of 500 men from the South Boston Army Base, in commemoration of the World War anniversary. The men, among whom were clerical workers and other personnel assigned to the Base, practice marching near the Base frequently, but today was their first formal parade, complete with the colors, drum and bugle corps, and other features.

Raw Recruit—A veteran at Camp Edwards noticed that a new recruit never appeared at the mess hall to which he had been assigned but, instead, ate all of his meals at the canteen lunch counter.

The seasoned soldier asked for an explanation.

"Why," the rookie told him, "on $21 month I can just about pay my bills at the canteen. I couldn't possibly afford to eat at the mess hall."

Duds in the Harbor—The ominous-looking mines which have recently been washed onto the shores of Boston Harbor are just duds, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, said today. They are real mine cases filled with sand instead of explosives, and are anchored in the Harbor for experimental and practice purposes.

Easter Holiday—There won't be any extra-long furloughs for Easter, Major General Woodruff said today. Ordinary week-end leave will, however be given many selectees at the direction of the post commanders, with most of the men at Camp Edwards being released in order to lessen traffic congestion by reducing the number of visitors to the camp. For those who must remain, special Easter religious services will be held, he said.

One-year Limit—Unless the emergency becomes much worse, it would seem the chances are slight of draftees being kept in camp more than a year, Major General Woodruff indicated today. Although there has been some talk of a 15 or 18-month period, and although final decision rests with Congress, it must be remembered that the purpose of Selective Service is to provide as large a trained reserve as possible, he pointed out.

CCC Privilege—A Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee may be reinstated in case he is called for military training and rejected at the induction station, the Assistant State Director of Selective Service, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, said today. Colonel Smith also said that a War Department ruling permits a CCC member placed in Selective Service Class I prior to his CCC enrollment to report to the military board nearest his camp for physical examination, and provides for leave of absence with pay.

Brief Notes—During March, 143 New England men, a new record, qualified for training as Army flying cadets. All had had at least two years' college training. In addition, 140 non-college men passed physical examinations and are eligible for written tests May 13-14 . . . The 182nd Infantry, 26th Division, now at Camp Edwards, is the oldest continuous service organization in the United States Army. Announcement of this fact by the Secretary of the Historical Section of the Army War College gave an official decision in a controversy several years old. The regiment was organized in 1636. . . . An estimated 7,000 persons visited Camp Edwards yesterday, rain notwithstanding.

Quartet Of Swans Delayed

Spring cleaning of pond in Boston Public Garden holds back transfer of birds until May.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Although the tulips are sprouting, the birds are singing and the leaves are budding at the Boston Public Garden, and this verdant spot is soon to burst into full and resplendent spring, the four swans, now residing at Franklin Park in the big bird house, will not return to their familiar haunt until late in May. In preparation for their return, and for the enjoyment of the strolling public, the pond is undergoing its annual spring cleaning and will soon be flooded. A new pier is being built for the swan boats, which will appear soon after the flooding takes place.

The spring debut of the crowd of stray ducks who usually appear to add life, noise and color to the Garden, has not yet been announced.

* * *

Another sign of spring is announcement of the Park Department's annual city-wide marble tournament. At least 6,500 boys at the city's 65 playgrounds will participate in the opening matches the week end of April 11, Director of Recreation "Bill" Mullen says. At the finals on Boston Common April 18, Friday, at 10:30 a. m., about 150 boys, including the champions from each city playground and other champions too, will be pitted against one another. The winners of these finals will get gold and silver medals.

The marble tournament is the first city-sponsored outdoor recreational event of the season, Mr. Mullen says. He expects a good turnout, since "boys play lots of marbles this time of year."

* * *

Bald eagles, evidently resenting the disturbance of locomotives near their "home," have declared war on Grand Trunk-Canadian National engines, near Muir, Mich., according to Joe Fountain. Joe is publicity director for the Canadian National Railways. On a recent trip to Boston he told how two eagles take to the air as soon as a train passes a certain point near Muir, and swoop low, in approved dive bomber maneuvers, over the engine. One of them followed a train a half mile before abandoning the "attack."

* * *

Governors will be transformed to "Admirals," when they come to Boston June 29, to attend the Governors' Conference, if plans of the Boston National Maritime Day Committee are carried out. It has been customary to "commission" one "admiral" each Maritime Day, but the committee is now considering "letting down the bars" and making each Governor attending the event June 29 a Maritime Day Admiral. The rank is comparable to that of a "Kentucky Colonel."

* * *

When you're out these clear spring afternoons admiring the gold ball of the sun as it begins to slip slowly, in a blaze of color, below the horizon you can thank the atmosphere for what you see. By bending the light rays the atmosphere continues to bring us the image of the sun for several minutes after it has set. So all we really ever see of the sun is what the rays bring us. That seems to make it important that the rays do a good job!

* * *

If you arise before sun-up look out your east window and you will see the reddish glow of another early riser just above the horizon. The planet Mars rises about three hours before the sun these April mornings. In the western sky the planet Jupiter is gradually fading in the glow of twilight as it precedes the sunset by hardly more than two hours.

* * *

The battle over tenure of Harvard professors, which generated historic fireworks within the faculty councils all last year, has cropped up again—this time a little more quietly—in the Yard. Last June, as University Hall well remembers, a faction of the faculty joined with large numbers of students in bitterly protesting the dismissal of 10 assistant professors. This year another popular teacher, Dr. John Potter of the history department, apparently could not go "up" and so has been put "out." His students are kicking. The Crimson is editorializing. And the Student Union, which last year came to the rescue with a "Committee to Save Harvard Education," has now come forward with one to "Advance Harvard Education." What will happen this time, no one can say.

* * *

This paragraph is in honor of Sammy the Swan who is still hale, hearty and imperious at the Franklin Park bird cage where he lives. For Sammy, black and unconventional bird that he is, will again this year be absent from the Boston Public Garden pond. Sammy decided that swimming in the pond was a trifle boresome, a few seasons ago. So he took to pulling up tulips. One day he went hiking, and managed to tie up Boylston Street traffic while he strode proudly across the street. Since that occasion, the birds at Franklin Park have had the pleasure of Sammy's permanent company.

Where Police Fail Cameramen Succeed

Boston newspaper photographers did the police one better yesterday. Police officers found themselves stymied in efforts to establish the identity of a samll boy found sleeping in a packing box in North Station. The boy had quite a story to tell but refused to give his name.

Then police called in the photographers. After taking the pictures, they told authorities the youngster's name was Porter Hamilton John Hoyt, a Lawrence newsboy. "How d'ya find out?" asked the police. "Easy," replied a cameraman. "We took his picture and he gave us his name so we would send him a copy."

Greeks Held Ready to Meet New Challenge

The Greek consul in Boston, Alexis S. Liatis, issued the following statement today on the German invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia:

The Nazis have attacked little Greece. The heroic Greeks are resisting this new aggression with the same determination and the same spirit of sacrifice they have shown so many times in their long history whenever their liberty was at stake.

We have unbounded faith in the sacredness of our cause, and with prompt and effective assistance from America, we will fight on side by side with the courageous British and the brave Yuogslavs until Nazi and Fascist barbarism is eliminated and freedom and justice are restored.

Meanwhile the Greek War Relief Association released a statement today quoting a letter from an American correspondent in Greece that describes how Italian aviators dropped bombs and fired machine guns into flocks of sheep and herds of goats on Greek hillsides.

The letter was sent from Athens by A. C. Sedgwick, foreign correspondent in Greece for a New York newspaper, to his sister Mrs. Christian Sedgwick Marquand, of Boston, chairman of the American Committee for the Greek War Relief Workshop.

"The Italians never persevere in their attack when there is danger about," says the letter. "So far they have had little success except in dropping bombs on absolutely undefended quarters. They have even bombarded and machine gunned from low levels flocks of sheep and herds of goats. I don't suppose in all of history has there been a greater exhibition of cowardice than that displayed by Mussolini's bandits of the air.

Bankruptcy Plea Filed by Mannos In Federal Court

Paul Mannos of Brookline, found guilty with Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge of requesting and accepting bribes, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court today.

He listed liabilities of $4,751.75, with no assets. He gave the names of 18 creditors with unsecured claims of $3,651. These included an item for rent of $600 to the Park Square Building for 1939-1940.

(Testimony in the Middlesex Superior Court, where Mr. Mannos was found guilty by a jury, placed all the transactions between the defendant and the architects in the Park Square Building.)

Another item for $1,000 was listed as owing on a judgment of a promissory note to Louis Gordon of 101 Milk Street, Boston, and another one of $1,000 for income taxes owing to the Federal and State Governments. Mr. Mannos gave his position as office manager.

Paul Mannos and Mayor Lyons were sentenced to five to six years in jail by Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court after a jury returned verdicts of guilty against the two men on charges of conspiracy and requesting and accepting bribes.

Both the Mayor and Mr. Mannos are out on bail pending appeals to the Supreme Judicial Court. Mayor Lyons, in order to obtain the stay of execution pending the appeal, stipulated in open court that he would not exercise the powers or privileges of the Mayor's office in the meantime.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Square dancing party for boys and girls under the sponsorship of the United Settlements of Greater Boston. First of a series in preparation for the Festival of America's Springtime. Program will consist of folk dances of various countries and American square dances. Lincoln House, 70 Emerald Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, a lecture on the Apocalypse by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Housing tour, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art in connection with its exhibitions of public housing. Buses start from 210 Beacon Street at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Court Rules Legislature Can Remove Councilor

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in a unanimous opinion, today held that the Massachusetts Legislature has power to impeach a member of the Executive Council.

Recently the House of Representatives asked the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion on its power to impeach a Councilor. The opinion was requested originally by the special House committee established to consider the advisability of instituting impeachment proceedings against Daniel H. Coakley, Boston Democratic Councilor, for his alleged activities in procuring pardons for criminals.

The Court today, in its advisory opinion, said the Legislature can impeach a Councilor for acts which occurred prior to his present term, and that "misconduct and maladministration" are grounds for impeachment if such acts "reasonably" render the Councilor unfit to hold office.

In answer to another question from the Legislature, the Court ruled that either misconduct or maladministration is sufficient grounds for impeachment, and that it is not necessary that both misconduct and maladministration appear together.

The special committee which drafted the question to be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court was established after the special commission on pardons and paroles recommended that the Legislature investigate the advisability of bringing impeachment proceedings against Councilor Coakley.

One member of that commission, Roland D. Sawyer, former Democratic Representative from Ware, recommended outright impeachment. The special committee is headed by Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont.

The House order asking an advisory opinion was adopted by an overwhelming vote, with several Democratic representatives supporting the order.

PR Adoption for Boston Urged at Committee Hearing

Legislation to authorize Boston voters to elect members of the Boston City Council by the proportional representation system was urged today by Henry L. Shattuck, Boston City Councilor, and numerous others at a hearing held by the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

The Committee also had before it a bill to repeal the existing law allowing Massachusetts municipalities to adopt the proportional representation system of electing city councilors, school committeemen, and boards of selectmen. The latter bill was opposed by Mr. Shattuck and the various persons who supported the measure to extend PR to the Boston City Council.

If PR were adopted in Boston, the City would have a nine-man Council elected at large by the PR system, instead of the present 22-man body elected by plurality from each of the 22 wards.

Well Established

Councilor Shattuck, Chairman of the Harvard University Corporation, said, "The issue before the Committee is not the merit of PR, since the merit of the system has been well established." He contended the present issue is simply whether or not Boston shall be allowed the same privileges now allowed to all other Massachusetts communities.

Another proponent, Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston School Committee, asserted that PR would result in better government in Boston by attracting a higher type of public servant.

He related that while he was in Eire, Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, praised PR, the system used in that country, saying that the Irish people will never go back to the old system.

Also favoring PR for Boston were Henry A. Sasserno, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Miss Margaret E. McSweeney, representing the Boston League of Women Voters, who quoted Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as saying that the PR issue should be placed before the Boston electorate, and Thomas A. Mahony, prominent Boston attarney and PR advocate and petitioner for the legislation.

Opposition Voiced

Opposition to the Boston PR bill was voiced by Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Cambridge, one of the original sponsors of Plan E, which includes PR. Professor Johnson said that the pending bill "would authorize a mis-application of proportional representation, and, if accepted by Boston voters, would be likely to bring undeserved discredit to PR, and thereby hinder—rather than help—the wider use of the system in this Commonwealth and elsewhere."

Professor Johnson added that the City Council, under PR, should have full power to govern, and insisted that adoption of the system for election of a City Council in a City having a separately-elected Mayor, did not work well.

Opposition to the bill calling for repeal of PR and preferential voting was registered by Herman C. Loeffler, representing the Cambridge Committee for Plan E. Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, and a member of the Cambridge City Council, who insisted "we should not deprive the people of Cambridge from having what they voted for."

Headed Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, chairman of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee For Repeal of Plan E, proponent of repeal, charged that PR is "undemocratic and un-American."

Miss Spencer presented a letter from Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor Emeritus of Government of Harvard University, in which Dr. Hart stated:

"I have been a resident of Cambridge since 1876, 65 years, and I have been proud of the character and public spirit of city government. Cambridge has been in the habit of electing candidates of character and ability. I see no reason whatever for the continuance on the statute books of such legislation as that represented by PR.

Straight Ballot Best

"The original method of a straight ballot which has been folowed ever since the American Revolution in most States and cities has given a good government to the cities of the Commonwealth with few exceptions. No artificial mathematical roundabout system such as PR has applied in Cambridge will, in my estimate, secure such a representative body as the system under which I have been a voter in Cambridge since 1881 or thereabouts."

The constitutionality of the PR statute was challenged by Miss Spencer who pointed out that the issue is now pending in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. She said that the supreme courts of California and Michigan have ruled similar measures unconstitutional.

The repeal leader insisted that PR establishes group representation as a substitute for majority rule.

Fears Racial Antipathies

"The group system sets racial groups against racial groups and it is already crystallizing in Cambridge," she argued. Cambridge voted for the city manager-proportional representation recently and is scheduled to hold its first PR election in November.

Miss Spencer insisted PR is part "of a nation-wide move to destroy the bulwarks of our democracy—the bi-partisan."

Repeal of proportional representation was also favored by E. Mark Sullivan, former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, who contended that Cambridge adopted Plan E in "an hour of bewilderment, resentment and disgust." He insisted PR would maintain class prejudice and make it possible for a powerful minority to stifle majority opinion.

Proportional representation, he added, is essentially a game of chance.

N. E. Antiques Show Opens

Again the beautiful Copley-Plaza ballroom and foyer are decorated with works of many arts, as the Annual New England Antiques Show opened today to continue through Friday.

Mrs. John Freeman Brown, the Director, has as usual filled the entire space with the exhibits of 55 dealers. These come mostly from New England States and represent the entire range of collectors' interests. The exhibits at this Boston show always hold more fine examples of cabinet work, china and glassware, old silver and other treasures, than can be expected at any of the numerous regional shows of this sort.

Capt. Ivan Jacobs, who conducted the Shreve, Crump and Low's antique department for a number of years, now has his own business in Hingham and in his booth a number of pieces of old silver are conspicuous. They include a great circular serving tray, 32 inches in diameter, made by Ebenezer Coker in 1732—an extraordinary piece, with raised Chippendale edge; a water kettle dated 1756 is another fine piece, and a spoon made by Nicholas Roosevelt in about 1750 which carries interesting associations.

Edith M. Tourtellott of Pocasset has much beautiful china in tea sets. One is sulphur color with transfer decorations, in black, others in copper luster.

Chinese embroidered hangings of the early 1800's and marked American pewter are conspicuous in the collection of Margaret S. Hall of Brookline.

So one might go on, with comment on the contents of most of the displays, for each one has something worth noticing. All tastes and purses may be suited, for articles range from buttons priced at a few cents each to fine furniture selling well up in the hundreds of dollars. Excellent taste is shown in the general scheme of the show, as well as in the arrangements of individual booths.

C. G. B.

'Sub' Sponsor Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today designated Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as sponsor for the new submarine Drum. The submarine is to be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard on May 12.

Harvard Defense Group Urges A Willingness to Go to War

In this "grave and immediate emergency," arising from the "threat of world-domination by the Axis powers" America must not be unwilling to go to war to preserve its democracy, Dr. Ralph Barton Perry, Chairman of American Defense, Harvard Group, declared today in his second semiannual report.

Dr. Perry, speaking for more than 1,000 members of the Harvard community, including 569 faculty men, declared that he hoped American aid would "stop short of war and . . . have the effect of averting war."

"There should, however, be no unwillingness to make full use of our arms and national resources should this prove necessary for the preservation of our democracy," he added.

This position the members of the Group "hold in common," he said.

Peace Treaty

A committee to study war aims and the writing of a peace treaty has been established under Dr. Sidney B. Fay, Harvard Professor of History, Dr. Perry announced.

Describing the purposes of his Group, Dr. Fay recalled that the allies in the World War "won the war and lost the peace." This time, he said, the democracies must win them both and establish "a wise and enduring" peace, "idealistic but also realistic."

Serving on his committee are S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, and 15 other experts in the social sciences, most of them from the Harvard faculty.

Dr. Fay said his committee had so far decided merely that international organization, freer international trade, and equitable adjustment of boundary disputes would be essential elements of the peace.

Pan-American Trade

A committee on Pan-American relations, newly established, will "stimulate the study of inter-American trade relations" and promote the exchange of students and professors. Dr. Ross A. McFarland, its chairman, reported.

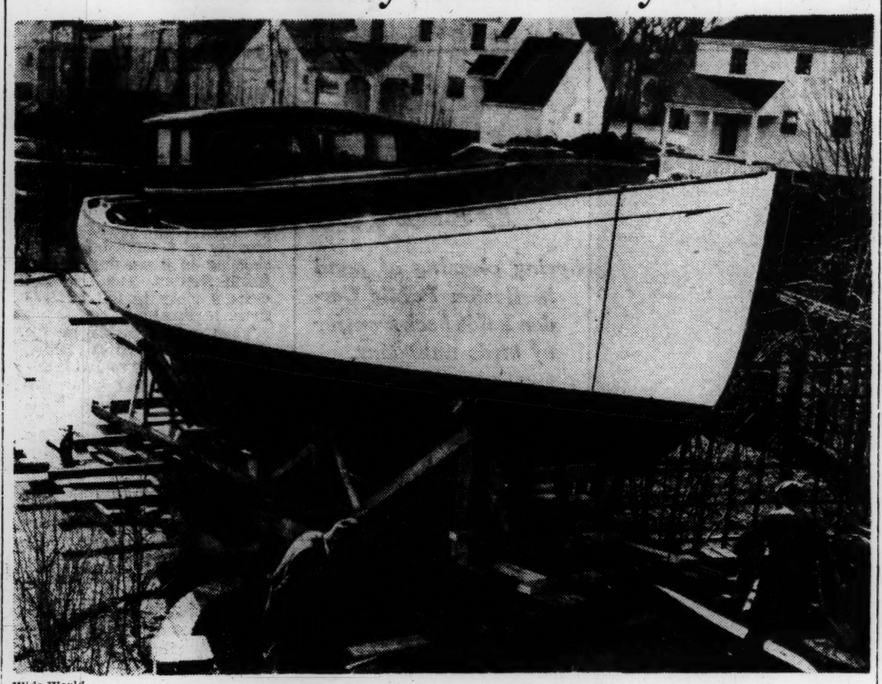
Other groups to study labor disputes in defense industries, youth problems, and other issues have been newly created, it was stated.

The Committee on Care of European Children has placed 188 "young victims of the war" in private schools on scholarship, Richard M. Gummere, Chairman, declared. Arrangements are also being made for a summer camp for 30 British children between 6 and 12 at Sebasco, Maine, he added.

Five large crates of Christmas gifts of toys, clothing, and money were shipped to England last October, he recalled.

During the past half-year, 93 major articles and letters have been placed in newspapers and magazines by the Committee on Press and Writing, Donald C. McKay, Chairman, declared. In this period 364 shorter letters to the editor, written by Harvard men at the committee's suggestion, were published in daily newspapers.

Made Bit by Bit in Backyard



Wide World

Melrose Man's Leisure Time Did It

Completing 15 months of work that took his evenings and holidays, Dr. Ralph Kenney, Melrose, Mass., dentist, Saturday watched with pride as expert movers and riggers moved his 35-foot motor-sailing yacht "Cyndor" from his back yard to the Saugus River where the yacht will be launched. Dr. Kenney has built this 10-ton yacht in his spare time, using the best of material. The "Cyndor" is planked with mahogany and has decks of teak wood. It has a complete galley with gas stove, electric refrigeration, and a large cabin with sleeping accommodations for four persons. When the yacht is in service it will be combined motor and sail power. The mast will be 60 feet high. Expert boatbuilders who viewed the craft as it was moved marveled at the fine workmanship and size. The "Cyndor" when placed in commission this coming summer will be based at Manchester, Mass.

Film Arbiters In Boston Area AreAnnounced

Appointment of 26 arbitrators to settle disputes in the motion picture industry in Greater Boston were announced today by C. V. Whitney, President of the American Arbitration Association.

The local panel is one of a nation-wide group organized in 31 cities in accordance with the provisions of a Federal consent decree in which the American Arbitration Association was named Administrator of a national arbitration system for settling trade controversies between the five major movie producers and theater owners.

Mr. Whitney pointed out that while the Federal decree provided for the appointment of a minimum of ten arbitrators for each city, the actual total will run between 20 to 40 depending on the number of disputes occurring in the local districts.

Hearings will be held in the local office of the American Arbitration Association which opened on Feb. 1. Each case will be decided by a single arbitrator chosen from the panel by both sides to a dispute.

The motion picture companies which are part of the arbitration system include: Paramount Pictures, Loew's Inc., RKO Pictures, Inc., Warner Brothers, Inc., and 20th Century Fox Film Corporation.

The Boston men named to the panel today included:

Prof. Raymond G. Baldes, of Boston U. Law School; Thomas V. Barb, of Haskins & Sells; Campbell Bosson, of Chamberlin, Stone & Bosson; Alden C. Brett, treasurer of The Hood Rubber Co.; Matthew Brown, attorney, Arthur L. Bull, of Crocker-Burbank Papers, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass.; Albert Minot Chandler, attorney; Henry M. Channing, attorney; Danforth W. Comins, attorney; Courtenay Crocker, attorney; Frederick A. Dakin, of The State Board of Housing; George E. Gordon, attorney; Arthur P. Hardy, attorney; Garrett S. Hoag, Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan, Boston; Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston; Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, Boston University; Henry Parkman, Jr., attorney; Robert L. Rice, of Hood Rubber Co.; Ben M. Selekman; John E. Thayer; Prof. Harry R. Tosdal of Harvard Universit; Robert C. Van Amringe, attorney; Wallace N. Watson; Raymond S. Wilkins, member of the Executive Council; and Edward A. Coulihan, Jr., attorney.

Takes Higher Office But Salary Goes Down

DANBURY, Conn., April 7 (AP)—William J. Hannan took a $1,000 salary cut when he advanced from City Clerk to Mayor today.

Mr. Hannan, elected March 31 on the Democratic ticket, will receive $1,500 a year as Mayor, whereas he received $2,500 as City Clerk.

New Kennebec Span at Augusta, Anti-Sabotage Steps in Maine

The Week in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 7 — With defense, bond issues, rural electrification, labor, and, above all, new taxes to provide needed additional revenue, all coming in for their share of attention, the Maine Legislature is now in the busiest part of its current session which leaders hope may adjourn my mid-April. However, if that end is achieved, and Legislators are to go home with that contented feeling of a job well done, there remains much to be accomplished in the next two weeks.

As for defense, it will be recalled the Legislature authorized a $2,000,000 bond issue for defense purposes, and the handling of this money was left with a State Military Defense Commission. By January about $1,746,000 of this money had been allocated on defense projects which included 11 new armories, airport projects, and an artillery range among other things. Since January additional participation in the airport program has been authorized, and it is believed Maine is building an airport system not only vital to defense but of great peacetime importance as well.

Governor Sewall has informed the Legislature he does not believe the present situation warrants the further bonding of public money for defense needs.

As for bond issues, the Governor has recommended the issuing of $4,300,000 bonds for a highway and bridge program which would include a new bridge over the Kennebec River at Augusta where the present inadequate structure is a traffic bottleneck of long standing. Although it is not felt more bonds need be issued for defense, the proposed highway program would be of extreme military significance and the program would be outlined with military strategy foremost in mind. Fifty-four bridges, for instance, have been adjudged as failing to meet standards desired for military use.

As for rural electrification, the subject which aroused tart debate when a bill to provide rural electrification co-operatives not under control of the Public Utilities Commission was heard in committee, is destined to be debated soon on the floor. Leaders of the project have indicated their intention to fight the unfavorable report the bill was given by the committee. It promises to be a hot and interesting fight for which both sides are said to be preparing.

As for labor, a sabotage prevention bill providing severe penalty for persons convicted of intentional injury or interference with property hampering United States war activity received a favorable committee report.

As for taxes and revenue, the Legislators are still in pursuit of a tax which will find favor and are about ready to give up the chase. Sales tax proposals have met strong opposition as have all other revenue producing measures but, according to some reports, there are still some who look with favor on a tobacco tax as the best source of revenue.

Union 'Vets'' Sons In Church Service

A four-day conference of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and its Auxiliary, was opened with a memorial service in the Old North Church yesterday, the eightieth anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War.

Two G. A. R. veterans took part in the services: George A. Gay of Nashua, N. H., who read the necrology of the G. A. R., and George W. Green of Jamaica Plain.

Business sessions will dominate morrow the Sons of Union Veterans and Auxiliary will hear an address by Judge Daniel T. O'Connell of Superior Court in the forenoon and will hold a dinner marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Auxiliary in the evening.

The sessions will continue through Wednesday.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, April 8
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the Studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood at Emmanuel Church:

Your ability to recognize beauty, truth and goodness wherever they show themselves means that you recognize values—that there is in you a power of response to the absolute values. To recognize and pin one's life to an absolute value means that we belong to God, not to the temporary. Our true life is in that realm, come what may in existence.

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop-Emeritus of Massachusetts, in a sermon radiocast by shortwave to Europe:

The most effective arsenal that I know of, and history I believe backs me up in this, is a quiet courage born of faith in the right. Speaking for myself, I believe that faith in a living, loving, righteous God is the richest, strongest arsenal that there is. There is nothing like it for poise and a quiet mind. "Here stand I, and I can do none other" was enough for Luther, and he carried the fight of his day. "Whether it be right in the sight of God," said Peter, "judge ye; we cannot but speak the things that we have seen and heard."

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart in Trinity Church, Copley Square:

I think that we see this week as we never see it at any other time, the depth of the joy that was in the life of our Lord. It is something that this world did not give and this world could not take away. There is nothing more depressing than a superficial exhortation to "Cheer up." . . .

What we need during this week is to try again to see life more really, try to realize that man has a greater mission in life than merely taking care of himself. What I want us to do this week is not to spend it in sentimental weeping over the sufferings of Jesus. I want us to take some of the old hoary maxims of life that guide us and bring them to the foot of the cross and look at them.

You and I spend our lives striving so hard for the things that Jesus Christ never possessed. I don't imagine that the Internal Revenue Department would have been very much interested in the estate of Jesus Christ when He died. If we stay with Him this week He will show us how to face life without fear.

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville in Tremont Temple Baptist Church:

Behold the sovereign of the world—Jesus Christ. As King He gives new citizenship. As King He demands true loyalty. We must be loyal to our country today. We must also be loyal to our God. You cannot be loyal to one without being loyal to the other.

As King He makes but one demand, give me thy heart, and in surrendering our all to Him, we acclaim Him the King of this world and the next.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Macon's Music Parade..	Sports and music.....
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"....	Pepper Young's Family..	Macon's Music Parade..	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Red Cross ..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians.	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"	**Talks: Wm. S. Knudsen;**	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama..	**Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold**	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"..	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Network music	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama.	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	**Paul Sullivan**	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	Dramatization .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor ..	dramatic sketch	European News	"Fu Manchu"; sketch...	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America";**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Lexington Minute Men..
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"The Amazing Mr.	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	Smith"; comedy	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue": Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Boake Carter, news....	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		"True or False"	**orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Studio program .....
9:00	**Radio Theater;**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	**"Listeners' Theater":**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Warner Baxter and**	Walt Disney & Quiz Kids	program	**dramatization**	
9:30	**Joan Bennett in**	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**"Stand-In"**	Concert Hall of the Air	Bob Trendler's Orch. ..	"Can You Top This?"	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News.....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**Natl. Forum: "American**	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pageant of Melody";	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	**Merchant Marine Prgrm"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Henry Weber's Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local News; Weather ..	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want".....	"The First Passover in	Lew Diamond's Orch....	Religious Drama .....
11:45	George Hall's Orch.	"Music You Want".....	America"	Lew Diamond's Orch....	Religious Drama .....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News ...	Talk; weather	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**....	Bandstand; music	News Service	'Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Greenfield Choir	Toast; popular music ..	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Home Planning"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	Dairy Drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	**the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta": music	"Choir Loft"; organ ..	Good Morning Cheer ..
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer ..
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk..	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	Two Men and a Girl	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Vagabonds": quartet ..	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics ..	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	Food Fair	Music Salon	"The Guiding Light"...	Don Artiste, pianist....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Home Forum": talk...	"The Man I Married"...	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"...	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch..	Sketch: music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interview ..	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"David Harum": sketch.	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"A Girl Marries"..	Betty Randall, songs...	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook..	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliot, songs....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Songs; "Concert Hall"..	"Light of the World"...	William Shea, news....	"Sing Song Time" ....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Civil War Anniversary..	"The Mystery Man"....	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band.....	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Army Band.....	"Grimm's Daughter"...	School of the Air	Five Star News .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Musical programs	Sports and music.....
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Old-Fashioned Girl"..	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"....	Pepper Young's Family.	Recorded Athens News..	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Goly's Orchestra.	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones".....	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos .....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love bass; organ.	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch ..	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	**Scattergood Baines..**	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports...	Five Star News.....
6:00	**Edwin C. Hill; News**	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight" ...	"Dance Times" .....
6:15	**Bill Elliott, songs..**	Music; "Jingaline"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Times" .....
6:30	**Paul Sullivan**	**Musical Programs**	**"Musical Rendezvous"** .	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	**"Musical Rendezvous"** .	**"Memory Lane"**	Sports, Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Let's Dance" .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs...	"Mr. Keen"; drama....	Newsroom of the Air..	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Marimba Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Studio program .....
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama	Sen. Tobey: "Convoys"	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service" ..	"Essays in Drama"...
8:30	"First Nighter":	'Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; News	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch...	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews: music ..	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt..	Variety Hour .....
9:30	**"Invitation to**	"Unlimited Horizons":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:45	**Learning"**	drama; (AP) news	Molly": music	News Service	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Vice-President Henry A.	Bob Hope Variety Show:	Bruins vs. Detroit hockey	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs	**Wallace**	guests; orchestra ..	game	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Four Clubmen	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra .	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Network sports	house": comedy	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00	**Weather; Music** ..	News; music; weather .	News Service	**Recorded Radio Newereel**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	**Masterworks** of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; weather	from London	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want".....	Lou Bresse's Orchestra..	**Griff Williams' Orch...**	**Religious Drama** .....
11:45	**R. Scott's Orch....**	"Music You Want".....	Lou Bresse's Orchestra..	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Religious Drama .....

More Technology in Colleges Seen Need—Temporarily

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7 (AP)—Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, declared here a Government survey has shown that the United States is "not at the present time producing enough men in the highly-specialized branches of engineering, physics and chemistry to meet the demands of our war economy.

"If America is to serve as the arsenal of democracy," he told a group of New England college students at the closing session of a two-day conference on national defense, it must attain to "the sort of technical civilization which alone makes possible an effective armed challenge to the power of German pure and applied science."

"The present war," Dr. Carmichael asserted, "is a war of technologies, and technologies depend wholly upon experts. . America depends both in peacetime and in war upon innumerable specialists, the detailed nature of whose work it is hard to overemphasize."

He warned, however, that universities should not "permanently reorganize" their curricula offerings "in view of the unusual times in which we find ourselves."

Citing the need for "the general liberal arts point of view in education," he concluded:

"In a very subtle way, an exclusive emphasis upon preparation for the present war emergency in our colleges might destroy some of the roots of the very cultural basis of the liberties which the democratic countries are now attempting to defend.

"If this were to be the case, catastrophe would indeed have caught up with education in the perpetual race."

The students from more than 15 New England colleges were welcomed by Dean William C. Devane, who said, the conference "seems to exhibit the possibilities of a democracy to meet its problems without resorting to violence or to dictatorship."

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, April 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert, DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children!" Program for Children evacuated to Canada and the U. S. A., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian. Classical Music; News in English; Hungarian Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk. "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk: Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Club of Nations. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert with the Orquesta Progresista of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk: David Low. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks. Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Reveries"; Hollywood Chatter; Rhythmic Melodies.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Rochester Civic Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Melodies; "Musical Moments."

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; First Piano Quartet; Dance Music.

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For Tuesday, April 8
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Rail Romance: Old Colony's Reprieve

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stop almost any commuter getting off the New Haven's Old Colony line at South Station one of these Spring mornings of 1941 and he will tell you that after a pretty tight squeeze, the Interstate Commerce Commission down in Washington came to his rescue and saved his train service for him.

Now, he'll tell you, he won't have to buy a "jallopy" for $100 to ferry him back and forth to work; he won't have to get up a half hour earlier to take a bus; he won't have to sell his South Shore house and move into a more convenient neighborhood.

But your commuter may be wrong.

Chances are, he doesn't know the inside story of his reprieve—the story of Brandeis, of Eastman, and Rood and Whittemore and some other modern public franchise men, who intervened in his behalf in dramatic fashion.

All the ICC actually did was grant him a two-year stay in which he and the railroad are plainly warned to get the passenger service on a basis where it doesn't absorb more than the freight service can earn. If he and the railroad don't work it out within the next two years there is every likelihood that the ICC will give the green light to the railroad's trustees in bankruptcy to abandon passenger service in Boston's most populous suburban area.

It is more than Boston's most populous contributing area. It's of vivid consequence to all of New England. For those who like a little arithmetic in their discussions, the ICC's Finance Document No. 12,614 supplies it. On page six it speaks of 304,000 persons outside Boston served by the line, and pictures a business area turning out $113,980,000 worth of products yearly, and with retail sales of $69,000,000. It speaks of 1,500,000 people being affected in one way or another by cessation of the rail service.

Affected Acutely

Some of these would be affected acutely, the 1,134 railroad employees, for example, mentioned on page 34, would lose their jobs.

But since there is no question that the profitable freight service will be continued to Fore River, the Hingham Ammunition Dump, and the 55 sizable factories in the area, the big effect, by and large, would be the inconvenience caused those who work in Boston and have their homes in the Old Colony area.

These commuters, banding together in the Old Colony Commuters and Shipping League, were more potent than perhaps they realize in gaining the ICC stay of execution. Suggestions advanced by them, it appears from a reading of the lengthy ICC reports, were a factor in leading the ICC to believe that certain adjustments might be made which would turn the present passenger operations loss, averaging about $2,000,000 a year, into a net profit.

Now, here we need to raise the curtain on a little bit of drama that has, in the rush, slipped by.

The time is 1907; the place is Boston; the scene is the law office of Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter. Louis D. Brandeis, "the people's attorney," nine years later to become an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was counsel for the Public Franchise League. He was zealous of the public's interest in the New Haven Railroad, at that time building a monopoly of transportation in the area.

One Young Man

Associated with Mr. Brandeis, were Edward Filene, the merchant and other liberals of the time. They needed somebody to do much of the executive work in digging up facts, etc. Somebody said, "There's a bright young chap, a Psi U from Amherst, doing social work down at South End House. We should get him, name's Joe Eastman."

Thus into the great liberal atmosphere of Mr. Brandeis was drawn Joseph B. Eastman, who stayed with him through the New Haven and Boston El tangles, learning a great deal about transportation—and the people's interest.

Now, we must skip 30 years. The place is still Boston; but the scene is a day coach on the New Haven's Old Colony line.

Dramatis Personae is not extensive. It consists, in fact, of but one tall young man with eye busily noticing that railroad commuting stations along the line are all boarded up, and that an Elevated train is racing the New Haven along track that parallels the line almost all the way to Atlantic.

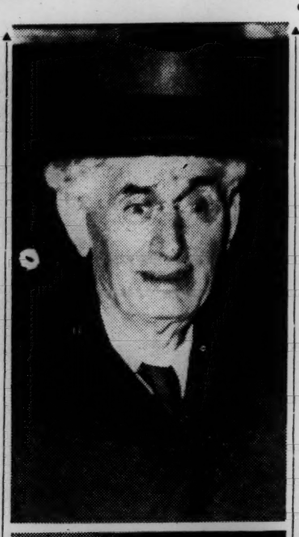
"Both are serving the same area, at least through the most thickly populated area," the young man ruminates; "the El has driven the steam service out of the competitive area. The steam train has the long haul pasengers; the El has the short haul; they're both losing money. Wouldn't it be better if they could combine services, so that a commuter from Quincy, for example, could get on one car and ride in over the New Haven tracks to the El tunnel and then, remaining in the same car go right up through the El tracks to Washington Street station, or Park Street, as they do in London?"

He had other questions to ask, too.

His name was Armistead B. Rood. He had been one of Felix Frankfurter's students in the Harvard Law School. Like most of Mr. Frankfurter's young zealots, he had been immersed in the Brandeis philosophy. Moreover, as his particular niche in the New Deal scheme of things, he had served as assistant counsel to the sub-committee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce investigating railroad finance and related matters from 1935 to 1937. He knew something about railroads, and he liked them.

The New Haven had asked permission to end its Old Colony service. Mr. Rood had decided to spend $1 for local rides to see what he could see.

When he was through riding he took his ideas to the old Brandeis firm, now Nutter, McClennen and Fish, where he talked with Arthur E. Whittemore, himself acutely interested in the New Haven situation because he was Moderator of Hingham, a town bound to be greatly affected by any abandonment or serious curtailment of service.



Wide World; Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Photographer

The New Haven Trio

Upper: Louis D. Brandeis, former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, who as a Boston lawyer was counsel for the Public Franchise League in its dip into New Haven Railroad affairs 30 years ago, and whose interpretations of the public interest in rail transportation influences much current Boston thinking on the subject.

Middle: Joseph B. Eastman, who was Brandeis' associate during the public franchise struggle in Boston and who is now Chairman of the potent Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, which recently gave South Shore commuters a two-year reprieve before cessation of service.

Lower: Armistead B. Rood, young Boston lawyer, who took a ride on the Old Colony and got some ideas which he mixed with Brandeis philosophy in suggesting ways to make Old Colony passenger service more profitable.

At High Pitch

By the time Mr. Rood and Mr. Whittemore talked, public interest in the proposed abandonment was at a high pitch. The Commuters and Shippers League sprang into being, Mr. Whittemore became its counsel, Mr. Rood his associate.

They examined the picture, saw that the freight business was profitable and pored over the ways in which economies might be made to cut down passenger losses. This information, of course, went down to the ICC.

To round out the continuity of our little story, it must be recalled that the "Joe" Eastman of Brandeis' Public Franchise League is now Chairman of the ICC. He read the recommendations and, from the tone of the aforesaid Finance Document, it appears he liked them. At least he favored taking a couple of years to try them out.

Now, that is the bare structure of the story presently affecting Old Colony commuters.

If any of them are interested in the chief ideas that Mr. Rood got from his rides and studies, here they are in a nutshell:

1. Cut $180,000 off the $600,000 a year expense the Old Colony is now under for use of South Station.

2. Install automatic grade crossing signals, saving $150,000 yearly.

3. Revise tax structure, including continuous drive for lower real estate assessments on Boston property.

4. Persuade the Boston & Albany to give up its Exeter street yards in back of the Public Library, and use the Old Colony yards at South Station, a saving, Mr. Rood insists, for the B & A and a gain, through rentals, to the old Colony.

5. Install the new type of Diesel cars for off-hour service that can be operated at low cost, and small crew. In this connection, Mr. Rood describes the cars recently installed on a route from Patterson, N. J., to Jersey City.

The line was so unprofitable a petition had been filed for abandonment. The plea was denied, and as a last resort the line installed the high-speed, streamlined cars, costing $45,000 apiece. They turned the loss into a neat profit.

As a final item, Mr. Rood suggests more examination of his proposal to co-ordinate some of the El and Old Colony service, so that passenger convenience can better be served and rail transportation be placed in a more favorable competitive light with private automobiles, yearly taking more and more customers from both El and steam lines.

Such are the proposals. Mr. Rood is of the opinion that the coming two years afford an opportunity to try some of them out, but only if the commuters, or the Old Colony, shows sufficient interest to overcome initial inertia.

Two-Alarm Fire Causes Cambridge Traffic Tie-up

A two-alarm fire on Davenport Street near Porter Square in Cambridge caused a traffic tie-up that delayed hundreds of commuters coming into Boston this morning.

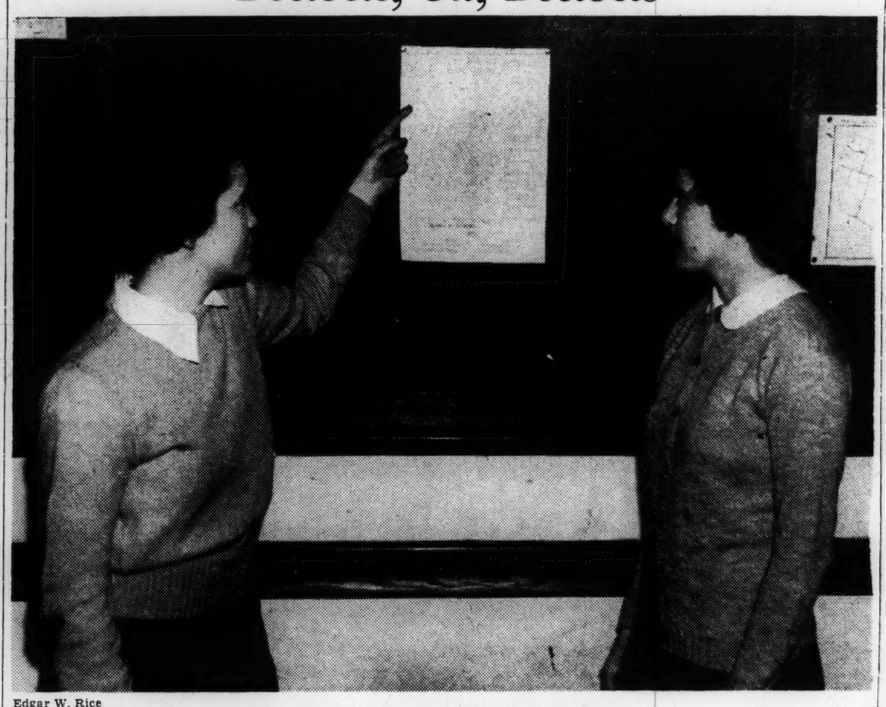
Passengers on Harvard Square, North Cambridge and Mt. Auburn cars were forced to transfer. Cars entering Porter Square were turned back in both directions due to a multiplicity of hoselines in the area.

The blaze occurred in the Old Newtowne Club building. Damage was estimated at $1,500. Three firemen were injured slightly.

Court Denies Sect's Plea

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Thirteen persons describing themselves as "Jehovah's Witnesses" failed today to obtain a Supreme Court review of a decision which upheld as constitutional a Manchester, N. H., ordinance prohibiting the sale on public streets of newspapers, books, pamphlets, or magazines without first obtaining a badge from the Superintendent of Schools.

Decibels, Oh, Decibels



Edgar W. Rice

How Noisy Are Corridors at Wellesley?

There's more than one way to stop a noise. Two Wellesley juniors—Katherine Sprunt of Baltimore, Md., left, and Elizabeth Ralph of Trenton, N. J.—discovered it. Sophomores in Shafer Hall were really responsible, because they made the noise. The two juniors quietly carried their laboratory experiments on noise detection into the dormitory. They discovered that the corridor on which the sophomores lived not only was the noisiest, but that on one occasion it reached the "lion roaring" level. They posted their chart. Now the mere mention of "lion" is enough to stop any noise at Shafer Hall in its tracks.

Navy Yard and Army Base Removal to Islands Is Urged

Removal of the Boston Navy Yard and the Army Base to Boston Harbor islands to clear the waterfront for a $100,000,000 program for reconstruction of commercial port facilities was urged today by George F. Murphy, former East Boston Representative, before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

The legislation before the committee was sponsored by Mr. Murphy and Capt. William P. Coughlin of Winthrop. Under it a Port of Boston reconstruction commission would be established to spend State, City and Federal funds to develop port facilities to attract world trade to the Port of Boston.

The proposed $100,000,000 development would run from a point in the Big Mystic River to Quincy. The major improvements would be made in East Boston and along the Atlantic Avenue waterfront.

"If the changes were started now, they would be completed by 1946 and Boston would be ready to participate in the prosperity of world trade," Mr. Murphy, a construction engineer, argued. "As the number one port on the Atlantic Coast, Boston would receive and send merchandise worth hundreds of millions of dollars."

Removal Issue

Regarding removal of the Navy Yard and Army base to Harbor islands, Mr. Murphy insisted the six New England governors should work toward this aim.

Brig. General Richard K. Hale, Director of the State Division of Waterways, favored Harbor development, but urged a long-range program rather than a single undertaking which would incur heavy legislative opposition.

General Hale, under questioning by the Committee, said that he favored spending $8,935,000 for immediate improvements. Of this amount, $1,250,000 would be paid to the New Haven Railroad for its facilities on Northern Avenue, $3,575,000 for deeper foundations, new structures extending 200 feet into the Harbor, and dredging a channel to a depth of 40 feet, and $2,410,000 for piers on State land on the South Side of the reserve channel adjacent to Castle Island.

The remainder of the amount would be spent on smaller projects on Atlantic Avenue and in East Boston.

General Hale pointed out that the Federal Government controls many facilities in Boston Harbor and is seeking additional piers, and he warned that "the situation will soon become critical if war is declared."

Lack of Interest

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston and present member of the Boston Port Authority, charged that "the State House is not taking the proper interest in developing port facilities." He pointed out that during his term as Mayor in 1916, $9,000,000 was made available through the support of Gov. Eugene M. Foss, and Commonwealth Pier and the Fish Pier were built, and the East Boston docks were improved.

"That's all that has been done toward improving port facilities in 50 years, and from 1920 on we have seen all the highways improved and all the waterways here ignored." he asserted.

Richard Parkhurst, Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, warned that the Port of Boston is "about to go to pieces" unless improvements are undertaken immediately.

Clerks of Economy Stores Vote Strike in Boston Area

Officials of the Economy Grocery Stores and the Retail Clerks' Union were brought together at the State House today by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the hope of forestalling a strike.

At a mass meeting in Roxbury yesterday members of the union voted 373 for a strike and 107 against. If a walkout should be called, it would be the most extensive retail strike that Boston has seen, according to union leaders.

The Economy chain with 240 stores is the third largest in New England. Only the Boston local of the union, with some 100 stores, is concerned.

"We have a contract in effect with the United and Supreme markets which provides for a sliding wage scale running from $19 to $25 a week, based on years of service," said George S. Mooney, international organizer for the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, today.

"The scale starts at $19 for the first year, goes to $20 for the second, $23.50 after the third, and $25 after the fourth year. We want to extend that scale to the Economy stores. That is the real issue.

"We have been negotiating for seven weeks. Our contract expired March 1 and we gave the company a renewal to April 1."

Giving the company's side, J. M. L. Joslin, personnel director of the Economy chain, said today:

"It is our position that our direct competition is furnished by the larger chains and not by the companies referred to by the union.

"We have offered raises which will set minimum scales exceeding those of our principal competitors, together with a reduction in working hours from three to eight hours per week throughout our entire chain. The wage scale in controversy affects only the minimum wages, which are applicable primarily to newer employees, and by far the largest percentage of our employees are receiving in excess of the minimums in question.

"The increase offered by the company to its employees equals approximately 60 per cent of the company's net earnings during the last fiscal year. The company has permitted the union to have the union's certified public accountant examine the company's books to verify these figures, and this has been done by the union. We stand ready to arbitrate."

Mr. Mooney replied that under the company's proposal the majority of the employees would receive no increase and that there was no provision for advances in pay according to years of service.

Spring Song

Children React to Call of Nature

Three- and four-year olds at the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury learn about spring by planting seeds, caring for plants and listening to the teacher, Miss Eleanor Keach, pipe on a flute gay spring melodies. Left to right: Valerie Jean Baier, Glenn Perry and Everett Ricketts.

Ship Workers At East Boston Staying on Job

Negotiations between the Atlantic and Simpson shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company in East Boston and the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations resumed today. Tension that last week threatened to mount into a strike appeared to be much eased off.

The deadlock was alleviated by a summons to both sides to the State House last Saturday by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Yesterday at a mass meeting in East Boston, members of the union voted to stay at work pending further negotiations.

Tuesday Hearings On Beacon Hill

The major legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill scheduled for tomorrow include:

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to make more flexible the employment hours of women in restaurants, hotels, retail stores, and the like, to limit to 50 hours a week employment of all persons in retail food stores and to prohibit such employment after 6 p. m.

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Measures for highway improvements in Boston and to establish a special commission to study traffic approaches.

Legal Affairs (Room 349, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to license operation of beano games in theaters and other places of amusement and to regulate installment sales interest or carrying charges.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish a bureau for the care of inebriates in the State Department of Public Welfare.

Small-Ship Building Project Discussed for the NYA

Plans for an extensive program of small ship construction and repair in ship yards along the New England coast were discussed in National Youth Administration circles today in Boston.

The ship construction program in this region would be similar, it was said, to a project now under way in New York City at a Staten Island ship yard where some 1,500 youths are employed.

Officially there was no comment on the report that such a program will go into effect in Massachusetts and other New England States. Unofficially, plans for the important NYA project were being prepared.

Federal officials, it was understood, are in touch with shipyards in Massachsuetts and Maine to arrange for the projects. These would be located in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., and in Portland and Bath, Maine.

Under the program, the NYA members would be employed on small craft, such as motor patrol boats, repairing tug boats, and work in a similar category. The youths would be taught wood working, copper smithing, and marine mechanics in the NYA program and apply their training by practical work in shipyards.

Plans to extend the NYA into shipbuilding come at a time when this agency has been directing its activities more and more toward national defense. In so doing, the NYA in Massachusetts has increased its expenditures over the normal $2,000,000 annual appropriation. A supplement of $693,666 to maintain this expansion was approved today, according to John L. Donovan, NYA administrator.

Legislators Reject Anti-Gambling Bills

The 1941 campaign to repeal horse and dog race gambling in Massachusetts appeared doomed today when the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs rejected anti-gambling bills.

Indications are that the General Court will uphold its committee and refuse to pass the bills which would repeal laws legalizing gambling in both these sports.

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Bruins Appeared Tired as They Faced Red Wings in Opening Contest for Title

Struggle for Stanley Cup Evident After First Game

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any conclusion is to be drawn from last night's opening game in the final round for the Stanley Cup, it is that the Boston Bruins should prevail over Detroit Red Wings in this best-of-seven series—but only after a struggle.

The Bruins did win at the Garden last evening by a score of 3-2, but only because they survived a last-period surge by the Wings that almost saw the Detroit sextet tie up the game. By rights, however, the Bruins should have been ahead by a greater margin than the 3-0 lead they carried into that final 20 minutes.

Over the first two periods the Bruins held an edge in play that was almost unbelievable against a team that had previously eliminated New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks and then had had a full week of rest before meeting the Bruins. In the first period, for instance, the Wings had only three shots on Goalie Frankie Brimsek—all from outside the blue line, and in the second period they were able to get only five. At the same time the Bruins had stormed into Detroit territory to pepper Johnny Mowers with 26 shots, and only his stellar goaltending kept the Bruins' total from mounting.

Found Themselves

In the last period, though, the Wings suddenly found themselves while the Bruins began to show the effects of the terrific Toronto series they had just been through. The Motor City team had an edge in shots, 16 to 13, and with Milt Schmidt sidelined for the last five minutes, kept the play almost continuously in the Boston zone.

Whether the big center of the Kraut line, whose leg was injured in a collision with burly Jack Stewart at the Boston blue line, will be ready for action tomorrow night is still not known. If he is out of action, the Bruins task will be harder than ever.

After the game Manager Jack Adams of Detroit declared, "This was the worst game we have played all season." In view of his disappointment in failing to take the opening game, that is probably an overstatement, but it is also an indication that the Wings should improve with another start.

In the Bruins dressing room Coach Cooney Weiland, Manager Art Ross, and Owner Weston Adams all were pleased with the victory yet sober with thoughts of the possible cost. "That was the one the Wings expected to win," Adams said, "and we have gotten the jump on them. But I wish we know if Milt will be ready for Tuesday."

Schmidt Stars

It was the center from Kitchener who had as much to do with Boston's victory as any player, for he scored one goal, helped set up another, and was the Bruins' biggest offensive gun of the night. After Eddie Wiseman had scored in the first period on assists from Des Smith and Roy Conacher, Milt added the second goal in the second period. He secured the puck at the Boston line on passes from Woody Dumart and Johnny Crawford and then raced up the ice with Jack Stewart draped all over him to feint Johnny Mowers out of position and beat him with a backhander. In the last period he took a pass from Crawford and laid a pass on Pat McReavy's stick at t' e goal mouth, and all the youngster had to do was bat the puck into the net.

Offensive spark for the Wings that final period was Connie Brown, up from Indianapolis for this series. He combined with Bill Jennings to set up Carl Liscombe for the Wings' first goal, and then outgeneraled Dit Clapper at the boards to make a pass out to Syd Howe for their second tally. He barely missed sending the game into overtime when he fed another pass to Syd Abel, only to have the wing fire directly into Brisek.

Over the Blue Lines

Bruins did not dress Bobby Bauer last night, preferring to give his injured shoulder a complete rest . . . When Schmidty was hurt, though, Bobby hopped over the boards to get into the game . . . He was remanded to the bench by Coach Weiland for the score then was only 3-1 . . . Adams pulled Mowers out of the net with something less than 10 seconds to go . . . The Wings made it hot for Brimsek, but if the game had gone another two seconds Boston would have had another goal . . . Herbie Cain fired the puck from center ice right into the yawning cage, but the bell rang as the puck crossed the Wings' blue line. . . . Jack Adams insisted that Boston's third goal was offside.

Yesterday was Terry Reardon's birthday, but that fact wasn't discovered until a messenger appeared with a singing telegram . . . Terry shouted the boy down with cries of "Who did that?" . . . The Bruins just could not seem to get into a serious pre-game mood . . . A group of them were listening to Jack Benny on the radio in the dressing room and laughed wholeheartedly at his cracks . . . Flash Hollett was giving instructions how to play the puck off a defenseman's leg like a billiard shot . . . He put a shot past Broda off Stanowski's leg in the final Toronto game.

In the first two periods the Bruins appeared as though they could score any time they wished . . . In fact they did miss quite a few set-ups . . . The Kraut line is becoming less and less like the Kraut line of old . . . Bobby Bauer was not himself during the Toronto series, and has missed two playoff games so far . . . With him out last night, and Schmidt out in the last five minutes, Dumart was the sole survivor . . . With him was Hollett at center and McReavy at wing.

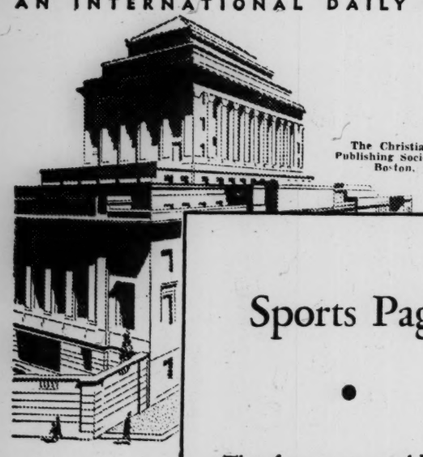
Roy Conacher has had three assists in the play-offs, but nary a goal . . . He now has gone 10 straight games without scoring a goal—the most he has gone since being teamed with Bill Cowley . . . Previously he had only gone four games . . . Cowley is due to try his leg at the Garden tomorrow . . . It will be the first time he has skated since he tried to play the fourth game in Toronto on March 7 . . . The crowd was about 15,000, far less than the number which saw the final Toronto game.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Louis Pagliaro, New York, won men's national table tennis title; Sally Green, Indianapolis, won women's singles.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER



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Sports Page

The foremost world athletic events are compactly and well covered in this daily feature. Amateur sports, especially intercollegiate activities, are accented, because of the sportsmanship and better understanding they promote. Regular columns and cartoons add general interest.

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Here for Return Engagement Thursday

Pretty Bess Ehrhardt of the Follies

Featured skater with Roy Shipstad, of the Ice Follies of 1941 which opens at the Boston Garden Thursday night and runs through Sunday night with matinees Saturday and Sunday. She is posed with six of the male chorus in the show.

Carnett Shows Mettle In Relief Job Against Browns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., April 7—All who have watched Edwin Carnett in action ever since he reported to the Bee's training camp in San Antonio on Washington's Birthday, have realized that he possessed flaming spirit and the type of aggressiveness which pays dividends in the crises. The youth from Tulsa, being very ambitious by nature, is desperately anxious to make the big league grade.

He thought he had made it three seasons ago when he traveled East with the Cubs and defeated the Pirates in three exhibition games. But he wound up in Milwaukee. Yet he never complained about his ill fortune and continued to see the pot of gold at the end of the baseball rainbow.

No player on the Boston squad showed any more hustle than Carnett during the early days of practice. For more than five weeks he toiled assiduously day after day without reaping any tangible reward for his labors. Ed's only chances to display his pitching skill were in intra-squad games and against such inferior opponents as the Randolph Ramblers and the Texas Aggies. He was never used in combats against either the Browns or the Minneapolis Millers and it began to look as though he were the forgotten man of the Boston box staff.

Faced Browns

With one exception Carnett acquitted himself creditably in minor games, but these didn't prove whether or not he were fit for regular big league duty.

Then, like a bolt from the blue, came the chance for which he had been waiting so long and so patiently. The Bees were playing the Browns at Houston in the 12th game of their current series. Manuel Salvo, ace of the Bees' hurling staff in 1941 exhibitions, suddenly lost his control in the first half of the eighth inning and walked four enemy batters in succession to force a St. Louis run over the plate.

By so doing Salvo permitted the Browns to crawl up to within one run of the Swarm. The score was 6 to 5, the bases were loaded and a hit of almost any description would send the St. Louisians zooming into the lead.

Stengel was anxious to win this particular game in order to square the series of six contests apiece. He realized that Manuel was not himself and decided to yank him before it was too late.

Carnett was warming up in the bull pen and the Bees' manager motioned him to the mound. Here was a situation designed to test the mettle of a seasoned flinger with a stout heart. Carnett had nothing to gain and everything to lose by just one careless toss. But he met the exacting ordeal with colors flying.

Retired Side

The first two pitches served up to John Berardino, who had clouted a double off the score board in center the previous time up, were called balls by the plate umpire over the violent protests of Catcher Ray Berres and Manager Stengel. This would be enough to ruffle the ordinary pitcher. Carnett, however, refused to allow these adverse decisions to upset him. Without losing his composure, he hurled a fast ball which just cut the inside corner of the plate. Berardino raised a long fly to the outfield and the critical inning was over.

The moral effect of failing to knock out Carnett when they had the chance so demoralized the Browns that the Bees scored six runs off Ostermueller in the ninth after two men had been retired.

There are three other southpaws besides Carnett on the Bees box staff at present. They are the veteran Joe Sullivan and recruits Arthur Johnson and Robert Fulton Williams. In order to be retained for the regular campaign, Carnett must beat out two of these rivals.

His chances of ousting Sullivan are slim. Joe pitched winning ball for the Detroit Tigers during the early months of 1935 and kept them near the top in the pennant race until Bridges and Rowe rounded into normal form. Sullivan led the International League in victories in 1938 by hurling the second division Toronto Leafs to 18 wins. Since joining the Bees in 1939 he has never been beaten by the Phillies.

Carnett's chances against the other two portsiders are much better. Whether he is kept or not, however, Edwin can always look back with pride on the afternoon of April 2 when he showed the stuff of which heroes are made. The Browns would surely have won that day but for his Herculean efforts.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth at Army, canceled rain.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Navy 5, Dartmouth 4.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

About four weeks ago a well-built, dark-complexioned young man of about 30 years joined the veteran Bill Summers to umpire Boston Red Sox games in the Grapefruit League. The newcomer made his debut at Sarasota's Payne Field, and the ball players, newspapermen and spectators liked the way he handled himself behind the plate. They were attracted by the businesslike way he barked out his balls and strikes, and the poise and confidence he showed in calling all decisions. A stranger would hardly have suspected this fellow had just graduated from the Texas League. He looked as though he had been carrying an indicator in the majors for years.

But, as a matter of fact, it was only four springs ago this month that Arthur Passarella was getting ready for his freshman campaign in the umpiring profession with the Evangeline League. The rapid climb to the American League is proof of his natural ability.

Rather Sudden

"I guess it has happened rather suddenly," Passarella told me one hot afternoon while waiting for the Red Sox to finish their infield practice. "In 1937 I signed with the Evangeline League and later that same year advanced to the Cotton States League. In '38, '39 and '40 I was in the Texas League. I think Tommy Connolly scouted me in '39 and bought an option on me, but the American League didn't exercise the option until this spring.

"Everyone has been wonderful to me down here," the young umpire went on. "I'll admit I was a little nervous the first day I walked out there to call them, but Bill Summers and the players made me feel right at home. Bill has coached me a lot and so has Harry Geisel, another fine man.

"You know," he continued, "it makes a lot of difference how you break into the big leagues. When I came up here I found experienced men like Mr. Geisel and Mr. Summers willing to give me the benefit of their many years in the game. The fact that they were willing to help boosted my confidence. They gave me a few tips and I find myself using them every day. For example, Mr. Summers told me I was standing too close to the catcher while calling balls and strikes. He moved me back a step. Well, I would have found that out for myself, but perhaps not until I had interfered with a catcher in a close game and made a lot of trouble for myself."

Former Player

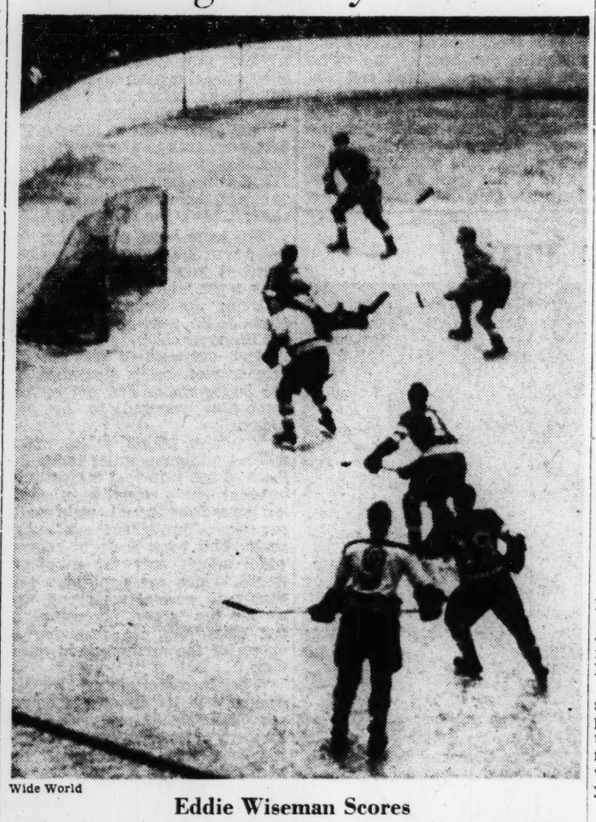
Had Passarella ever played baseball?

"Yes, I played both baseball and football in school, and got as far as the minors in the former, but I knew I'd never make the majors unless it was with an indicator," he answered. "My football and baseball won me a scholarship in school, and I sure wanted to go to college, but my dad had an accident and I had to go to work and help the family. At that time I was living in Los Angeles and I signed a contract with the Pacific Coast League club in that city. First I was an outfielder; then a pitcher. But I guess I wasn't much of a success at either. I was born in Rochester, N. Y., but the family moved to L. A. when I was about 10 years of age."

Several of the Red Sox complimented the new American Leaguer after his work at Payne Field. "He has unusual poise for a young umpire," said one Boston player. "I like the way he snaps out those decisions," said another. "He has good eyes on balls and strikes," said a third. "He's quick moving around the infield and always gets on top of the play," said a fourth.

And if the ball players think an umpire is good, he must be.

Beating Johnny Mowers



Wide World

Eddie Wiseman Scores

In the opening game of the Stanley Cup final between Detroit and Boston played at the Boston Garden last night, Eddie Wiseman, diminutive right winger, scored the first goal of the night in combination with Des Smith and Roy Conacher. At the top is Bob Whitelaw, Detroit defenseman. Goalie Mowers is prostrate on the ice with Mel Hill standing beside him for a rebound. Wiseman has shot from the upper right. Below are Harold Jackson and Connie Brown (19) of the Wings and Roy Conacher (9) of the Bruins.

Red Sox Stopped

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7 (AP)—Catcher Ernie Lombardi celebrated yesterday by banging out three hits—two of them doubles—in three times up as the Cincinnati Reds took the Boston Red Sox 5-3.

Paul Derringer, on the sidelines since March 18 with an injury, pitched the first three innings and held the Sox to one scratch hit. Junior Thompson took over in the fourth and finished the route, allowing five safeties.

The Reds smashed Mike Ryba's string of 18 scoreless innings by pouncing on him for three runs in the fourth after Mose Grove, in his first outing of the year, had opened with three scoreless frames and yielded only one hit.

National YMCA Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press

Semifinal at Reading, Pa.
Chicago 41, Pittsburgh 36.
Final
Chicago 36, Rutherford, N. J. 30.
Final Consolation
Norristown, Pa. 68, Lynn, Mass. 49.

Memories of Long Spring Tour With 1941 Red Sox

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Memories, fond and sad, of a six-weeks spring training tour with the 1941 Red Sox . . . One left them in the old South feeling that Joe Cronin will start the next American League pennant race with vastly improved catching, slightly improved pitching, better infield and outfield reserves, but with a regular infield which may be weak enough defensively to keep the club a few games below the flag contending class . . . Bobby Doerr gets everything hit toward second base, but too many balls trickle through the other three inner berths . . . Cronin must be looking for infield help, as he recently refused to waive Detroit's Frank Croucher out of the league.

The pitching of Mike Ryba, Mickey Harris and Woody Rich was worthy of high praise . . . Others showed flashes of brilliance, but this trio is ready to open the season today . . . Ryba's screwball, curve and change of pace made some of the best hitters in the National League look like Class D swingers . . . If Mike passes two batters a game, his control is off . . . Defensively, he is a fifth infielder . . . And he can hit . . . Rich's confidence has returned and so has his fast ball . . . His sidearm sinker should win 18 or 20 this year, it is predicted by no less an authority than Bill McKechnie.

Harris Smarter

Harris, having stumbled through the 1940 season with his eyes, ears and mouth open, has learned to knock the rough edges off his hurling and keep his mouth shut. . . . The boy has lost much of his cockiness, but none of his confidence. . . . A couple of the hitters refused to take their turns at the plate when Harris and Rich were pitching batting practice. . . . On the other hand, Ryba is the best batting practice hurler on the club, because he can get the ball over the plate 14 times in 15 tries—more or less. . . . Mike had 18 consecutive scoreless innings until stopped by the Reds yesterday.

Herb Hash is looking far better this spring than he did a year ago. . . . Dickman, who is getting peeved with himself for not having lived up to early promise with the Red Sox, is working on a sidearm fast ball which, if controlled, will be a big help. . . . Jack Wilson is practicing overtime on his curve, which he needs badly. . . . Dick Newsome throws a knuckler that is a beauty. . . . Coach Hank Gowdy said Dick showed the Reds more stuff than any other man on the Boston staff. . . . And yet, the blond right-hander was hit hard on a couple of occasions.

Miss Grove

Lefty Grove's injury, which came when he tried to open the engine hood on Ted Williams' Buick, was a setback to the mound staff. . . . The veteran southpaw did well enough for three innings yesterday, but it may be several weeks before he can go nine innings. . . . It will take him twice as long to get his arm in shape up here, as it would have in the hot South. . . . Young Norman Brown left a lasting impression with the Red Sox varsity, although he will spend 1941 pitching in the minors. . . . He has one of those fast balls that either hops or dips. . . . Watch for him in 1942.

Frankie Pytlak set the spring pace with his hustle. . . . Although small for a catcher, he will give the mound staff and offense a noticeable lift. . . . His base running and throwing is also outstanding. . . . He will surprise you with his power at the plate. . . . And he can handle pitchers. . . . Lou Finney has hit hard all spring. . . . He must have heard someone suggest that Pete Fox would start in right field. . . . Pete is a valuable addition to the roster, but he will never push Lou out of there. . . . Finney is one of the best buys the Red Sox ever made. . . . Stan Spence has surprised the Sox with his improvement at the plate and in the field. . . . He could be a 154-game player on two or three other big league outfits, and at any one of the outfield berths.

Despite his failure to get started with the bat, Dom Di Maggio has been the talk of the Grapefruit League with his fielding. . . . His running, leaping stab in right-center of Jimmy Gleeson's home run bid at Sarasota, and his pull-down of Billy Werber's drive to left-center at Havana, were easily the best we have seen in years. . . . Dom gets such a quick start on a fly ball, he makes most of his catches look easy. . . . Jim Tabor's refusal to observe club rules is the most tragic side of the Red Sox story. . . . Rich in natural ball playing ability, the third baseman's big league career will come to an abrupt end unless he learns to curb his ways. . . . On the field there isn't a better hustler in the big leagues. . . . The injury to Williams was a blow, but he should not be out long. . . . Spence and Fox are ready to fill the hole.

Manchester May Join New England League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 (AP)—Manchester, N. H., applied for a franchise in the proposed New England baseball league which held a business meeting here yesterday. Ed Bourassa represented the Manchester team. Seven other clubs had representatives at the meeting. Lawrence being the only team not represented of the original group.

The meeting was largely given over to a discussion of a schedule of player agreements. Another meeting will be held at Worcester on April 20.

The teams represented and their representatives were: Pawtucket, Varnum Barber and Donat Maynard; Woonsocket, George Lessard and Harold Smith; Fall River, Ed Delaney, Charles Soforenko and George Cohen; Quincy, J. E. Saunders and Owen Cheverie; Lynn, Thomas Kennedy and George Atkinson; Worcester, Gus Hendricksen; New Bedford, Herbert Sutton; Manchester, Ed Bourassa.

Golf Switch

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—This city's golfing enthusiasm will switch from the masculine to the feminine today when an all-star field of sectional and district champions tee off in the 54-hole title-holders tournament at the Augusta Country Club.

Two Georgia girls will be among the favorites, Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and young Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs. Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.; Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky.; Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C.; and Janet Younker of Scarsdale, N. Y., are among the other top contenders.

In past years this tournament has been held in January, too early to attract most of the leading women golfers. Though this year's event is an innovation, it is expected the tournament will be held as a follow-up to the masters from now on.

Fancy Striped Shirts

LAKE WALES, Fla. (AP)—At the behest of coaches who complained that passers on white-jerseyed teams sometimes threw the ball to the umpire, southern football officials will work in fancy striped shirts, beginning next fall.

Husky Baseball Squad in Drive For First Game

Northeastern's varsity baseball team is scheduled for its first real workout of the season this afternoon. Coach Herb Gallagher is prepared to put on the pressure since the Huskies will have only seven days in which to prepare for the opener with Boston College a week from tomorrow.

Gallagher has a good nucleus back from the New England College Conference League Championship squad of last year, but there are enough holes to cause him concern. Among the missing will be Joe Beaton at second, Sammy Swardlick at third, and Ed Barry on the mound. The loss of Barry is particularly important because Ed was one of the best pitchers on the squad and doubled in the outfield.

Only Three Set

Only three men had their positions set as practice starts. Al Pajonas, sensational shortstop from Hartford, is all set either at that post or some other infield position, while Capt. Sylvan Simon of Newton and Wally Sullivan of Cranston, Rhode Island, are certain of seeing outfield duty.

Mickey Maguire of Beverly is comparatively safe behind the bat but the veteran Walter Urbanik will have a real struggle on his hands with Freddie Antinerelli of Watertown for the first base job. Mike Azzone of Belmont and Charlie Swift of Taunton are second base prospects, while Oscar Khederian of Watertown is expected to grab third base.

Plenty of Competition

Ed Colt, slick fielding Mattapan boy, should win the other outfield post although he will have plenty of competition. Fred Rice of Bangor and Ernie Colantonio of Newton head the mound prospects at present.

Gallagher has high hopes that he will uncover three or four other good pitchers among the new comers. Bob Hamilton of Braintree and Lee Manning of Allston are among the most likely prospects.

Eastern Badminton

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Spencer Davis, of Princeton, won the Eastern intercollegiate badminton singles championship yesterday when he defeated Lewis Caulk, of Lehigh, 15-9, 15-14, in the final round. Later, Davis teamed with John Newbold, also of Princeton, to capture the doubles title from Caulk and Bob Nicrosini, Lehigh combination, 11-15, 15-12, 15-13.

The situation was similar in the women's division, where Virginia Lee White, of Maryland State Teachers, won the singles crown and shared the doubles championship. She first defeated Edna Hagedorn, of Wheaton College, 11-1, 11-7, and then paired with Anne Dennison, of Finch Junior College, to overcome Miss Hagedorn and Frances Lawler, also of Wheaton, 15-5, 15-1, in the doubles final.

Bees Edge Tulsa

TULSA, Okla., April 7 (AP)—The Boston Bees staved off a final inning threat yesterday to edge the Tulsa Oilers of the Texas League, 11 to 10, in an exhibition baseball game.

Tulsa, after pushing across one run in the ninth, loaded the bases with no outs, but Art Johnson, a left-hander from Winchester, Mass., set the Oilers down in order to preserve the one-run Boston lead.

Manny Salvo, one of the Bees' brilliants of the 1940 campaign, worked the first seven innings on the mound and was found for 10 solid hits and a half-dozen runs.

Fines Arranged by Tuttle for Rowdy Displays This Season in Baseball Circuit

Coast League President Cracks Down on Players

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Pacific Coast baseball players must in the future be showmen and gentlemen.

That's the dictum set down by President W. C. Tuttle of the Coast League as the clubs were poised for the opening of their season last week end.

Now, when you analyze that, it's a pretty difficult assignment.

It is well known that a ball player's stock-in-trade is his privilege of "laying down the law" to a "blind" umpire. Veterans will tell you that is half the fun of the game. Under these new rulings, the lads must meekly murmur a gentle "thanks" to the ump when he jerks his right thumb aloft.

May Not Fraternize

To give the game a little more rivalry, Tuttle has decreed that players of opposing teams may not fraternize prior to the game. Nothing was said, however, about tossing the players a little raw meat to get them in the mood for the fracas.

The players were told to give their all to make the games scrappy, but at the same time they have to keep a strong grip on themselves and not "conduct yourself in a manner to be obnoxious to the spectators."

Another thing, when an umpire orders a player off the field, he means it the first time he says it, Tuttle declared. In other words, no arguing with the umpire about any decision whatsoever.

For the majority of these infractions fines of $10 will be imposed, Tuttle said.

★ ★ ★

With keen interest surrounding the opening of the baseball season on the Coast, the general consensus is that Sacramento, Seattle, and Hollywood will be at the top of the heap, possibly in that order. Some feel, however, that Seattle has suffered too many losses to make the team quite so formidable as previously.

The Los Angeles Angels are placing a great deal of confidence in younger players they have obtained to replace Lou Novikoff, Lou Stringer, Rip Collins and others.

One of the best potentialities, according to Arnold Statz, club manager, is J. Wellington "Wimpy" Quinn, first baseman from the University of Oregon. His only question is that the Chicago Cubs might snatch him and make a pitcher out of him.

And in all, it appears as if it will be a slam-bang, exciting season which should drag the customers through the turnstiles.

★ ★ ★

It has long been the practice of U. S. C.'s Dean Cromwell, veteran track and field coach, to cast a pessimistic cloud over the possibilities of his teams at the start of the season.

He's doing it again, but this time, I believe he really means it.

Los Angeles has been inundated with unprecedented rain during the last two months, making it virtually impossible for Cromwell's boys to benefit by any practice meets, time trials, or anything else resembling an organized training program.

The Trojans are to meet the University of California Saturday in a dual meet at the Coliseum with the local athletes in an uncertain condition and the coach at a loss to know a great deal about who can do what.

No Water Wings

When a triangular meet scheduled for a week ago between the Trojans, Fresno State, and the Southern California Athletic Association was cancelled because the athletes weren't equipped with water wings, Cromwell lost his last chance before the Bear dual contest to test the 30 more or less "unknowns" of his 42-man squad.

To be fair about this, we must admit that California also has been somewhat handicapped by unfavorable weather at Berkeley, but the Bears have the advantage of having engaged in an indoor meet with Washington as well as having a relay carnival with Stanford.

★ ★ ★

The golf brigade is getting all set for the annual Professional-Public Links tourney next month.

The seven-match meet will be held at Potrero Country Club with the public link boys determined to emerge victorious and even the score. As it is now, the Professionals are leading the series, begun in 1938, two to one.

★ ★ ★

Sports Spurts: Credit to S. C. and U. C. L. A. for their decision to permit Army, Navy, and Marine service men in uniforms to witness their sports contests for half price. This will continue until June. It is hoped that Conference action will be taken at their summer meeting to make it apply to all members of the Conference for all sports, including football. . . Sam Barry's Trojan baseballers are feeling mighty proud the way they knocked over the Portland professional club 5-4 and then followed it up with an 11-4 victory over the Los Angeles Angels in practice tilts. . . . Plans are being made in Hollywood to organize a bowlers' "300 Club."—A. S., 3d.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	3	0	1.000
Seattle	2	1	.667
San Diego	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	1	.667
San Francisco	1	2	.333
Oakland	1	2	.333
Portland	1	2	.333
Hollywood	0	3	.000

Results April 5

Portland 4, Los Angeles 0.
Oakland 2, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 1, Seattle 0.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 0.

Results April 6

Seattle 2, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 3, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.
Sacramento 1, Hollywood 0.
San Diego 7, Oakland 3.
San Diego 4, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 15, Portland 14.
Los Angeles 5, Portland 4.

College Skeet Shoot April 19

The complete program for the third annual intercollegiate skeet championships, scheduled for April 19 at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, Conn., has just been announced.

Events will include a 100-target shoulder-to-shoulder five-man team and individual event, as well as a 50-target telegraphic team and individual contest.

Last year the Princeton five took top team honors, paced by Philip Conway, of Morristown, N. J., who scored 49x50 to take the individual crown.

Yale's squad finished in second place, with the Army first team winding up in third. Culver Military Academy won in the Interscholastic division.

This year entries are expected from the "Big Three," Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, as well as Maine, Dartmouth, Army, Navy, the Colorado School of Mines, and possibly Cornell.

FEATS of POWER
THE ARENA CREW OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CAN CHANGE FROM ICE HOCKEY TO BOXING IN 3 HOURS!
FOR SPRING OIL-CHANGE GET
ESSO
MOTOR OIL

Freeman Keeps National Crown

CLEVELAND, April 7 (AP)— Dave Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., maintained his supremacy in American amateur badminton Saturday night by taking his third successive title in the men's singles.

He and Chester Goss, another Pasadena player, managed to retain their doubles title, but only after a hard battle with a pair of players from their home town, Leroy Erikson and Raeford Haney, with a score of 15-6, 12-15, 18-15.

The Pomona College student defeated Carl Loveday of Montclair, N. J., in the singles finals, 15-6, 15-8.

Loveday reached the final round by eliminating Ken Quigley, a Cleveland student at Ohio State University, 15-12, 15-3. Last year Loveday bowed to Freeman in the semifinals.

Thelma Kingsbury, thrice English champion, who regained her amateur status a few months ago, overwhelmed Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego, Calif., last year's champion, to capture the women's singles.

The new singles queen, now a resident of Oakland, Calif., then teamed with Janet Wright, of that city, to fight an uphill battle in winning the women's doubles.

They defeated Mary Whittemore of Boston and Patricia Donovan of Buffalo, 11-15, 15-4, 15-11. The Whittemore-Donovan combination had staged one of the major upsets of the tournament with a semifinal victory over the defending champions, Elizabeth Anselm and Helen Zabriskie of San Francisco.

Miss Kingsbury, a left-hander, took the singles crown with a whirlwind finish, 3-11, 11-8, 11-1.

The veterans doubles championship was captured by Leland Gustafson of Westport, Conn., and Raynor Hutchinson of Boston.

They repeated their 1939 triumph by defeating Frank Hinds of New York and S. J. Massey of New Haven in the finals, 15-11, 15-7.

Gustafson and Hutchinson did not defend their title last year, when it went to Royce and McCook of Pasadena, Calif., and Seattle. The latter did not compete this year.

The 1942 tournament was awarded to the Southern Badminton Association, to be held at Duke University, Durham, N. C., April 2, 3 and 4.

To Visit Honolulu

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter Mehl, one of the country's foremost milers, and Jimmy Herbert, national 600-yard indoor champion, have accepted invitations to compete in track meets at Honolulu, May 10 and 17.

Mehl, also National A. A. U. indoor mile titleholder, will run the mile in one meet and the two-mile in the other. Herbert will compete in the quarter and half-mile events.

Tennis Lessons From a Master

Wide World

Borotra Lectures Teachers

PARIS—Jean Borotra, former French tennis star, shown as he lectured a class of women training to be first grade teachers at the Normal School here recently. Passed by French censor.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

Final Series

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	1	1	0	3	2
Detroit Red Wings	1	0	1	2	3

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	7	4	3	15	17
Toronto Maple Leafs	7	3	4	17	15

(Boston Wins Series)

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Detroit Wins Series)

Best of Three Games

Chicago Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

(Chicago Wins Series)

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chicago Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

(Detroit Wins Series)

Hershey Victory Keeps Club Right In Play-Off Race

American Hockey League

Final Play-off

(Best Three of Five Games)

	Won	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst
Cleveland	2	1	7	8
Hershey	1	2	8	7

Result April 1

Cleveland 4, Hershey 3, overtime.

Result April 3

Cleveland 3, Hershey 1.

Result April 5

Hershey 4, Cleveland 0.

HERSHEY, Pa., April 7 (AP)— The Hershey Bears remained in the running for the championships of the American Hockey League by white-washing the Cleveland Barons 4 to 0 in the third game of the play-off series here Saturday night. Approximately 8,000 fans saw the game.

The Cleveland pace setters hold a 2-to-1 edge in the series, needing but one game to clinch the title.

On home ice for the first time of the play-off, the Bears smashed their way into the winning column in impressive style. The teams meet here again tomorrow. Hamill, Kirk, Jenkins and Frost scored for the winner.

Reds Move Toward Pennant Race With Throttle Open

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds aren't squeezing the Grapefruit League dry, but they are making themselves look mighty good for the opening of the National League season a week from tomorrow. The world champions have won 15 games and lost 10 in the citrus circuit, a mark which looks a littly puny beside the record of the New York Yankees' 22 victories and five defeats, and several other clubs that have been piling up deceiving decisions against minor league opposition.

But 24 of the Reds' 25 games have been against major league opponents—seven different clubs representing both leagues—and Bill McKechnie has been steering his raiders to hit opening day at full throttle.

Derringer Back

The tipoff that he is about to succeed came yesterday when Cincinnati downed the Boston Red Sox 5 to 3 with six-hit pitching by Duke Derringer and Gene Thompson and a 12-hit attack. The game settled about all the uncertainty that ever had surrounded the champs.

Derringer had been struck by a batted ball in Florida and had been away from the team for a couple of weeks. He showed that he is his old fearsome self again by holding the Red Sox to one hit for three innings in his first start since rejoining the club.

Catcher Ernie Lombardi has been limping on the ankle he injured just before last year's World Series and there has been doubt about how much help he would be this year. But he rapped out three hits, two of them doubles, and caught six innings yesterday to show he is fit.

Yanks Winning

These developments overshadowed the sleight-of-hand magic many of the other big leaguers were showing the bushes last week. Most of the teams were heading homeward with one-day stands against assorted rivals, and the Yanks, Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals all succeeded in winning every one of their seven sessions during the week. But there wasn't a major league victim in the lot.

The Detroit Tigers, lying over in Florida to avoid the bad weather they encountered by an early tour last year, lost five out of six games during the week and languished in the Grapefruit cellar. The standings:

Club	Intra-league W	L	Inter-league W	L	All Games W	L
Yankees	0-0		8-4		22-5	
Dodgers	5-5		4-3		20-9	
Browns	0-0		8-6		15-7	
Athletics	1-2		9-3		19-9	
Senators	5-0		4-6		12-6	
Indians	1-1		6-7		15-9	
Reds	5-3		9-7		15-10	
Red Sox	0-0		8-7		14-10	
Cardinals	2-4		7-8		16-12	
Cubs	5-0		5-8		11-9	
Bees	0-0		6-8		11-10	
Giants	6-5		5-7		13-12	
White Sox	2-1		5-8		10-10	
Phillies	6-3		2-5		9-11	
Pirates	0-5		6-6		9-15	
Tigers	1-6		2-2		7-13	

Sectional Golf Qualifying

The United States Golf Association today announced that the sectional qualifying rounds for this year's open championship will be held May 26 at 27 qualifying courses throughout the country.

The number of qualifying places has been increased by two over last year mainly due to the fact that the championship will be staged at the Colonial Club in Fort Worth, Texas, and as a result Texas has been given two locations instead of one. In addition New Orleans and San Francisco have been added to the schedule and Albany, N. Y. eliminated.

In other districts qualifying places have been shifted. In New England the test will be held at Worcester instead of Boston, in the Carolinas at Pinehurst instead of Asheville, in Oklahoma at Tulsa instead of Oklahoma City, and in the Pacific Northwest at Portland, Ore., instead of Tacoma, Wash.

The number of places alloted each section will not be announced until after the entire entry list closes May 13. The U. S. G. A. will be guided by the total number of entries and the playing strength in each section.

The U. S. G. A. against expects approximately 170 players to compete again in the championship proper with about 40 golfers exempt from qualifying. Those exempted include all former open champions, the 30 low scores and ties for 30th in last year's championship, and the home club professional. There will again be 30 money prizes totalling $6,000 for the pros, with cups and medals going to the amateurs. The tournament, to be played June 5-7, is the first U. S. G. A. championship to be held in the Southwest.

A list of qualifying places and courses follows:

Alabama—Country Club of Birmingham.
Arizona—Phoenix Country Club, Phoenix.
California—Riviera Country Club, Pacific Palisades, and Claremont Country Club, Oakland.
Colorado—Lakewood Country Club, Edgewater, Colo.
D. of C. and Maryland—Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.
Florida—Ponte Vedra Country Club, Ponte Vedra Beach.
Illinois—Medinah Country Club, Medinah.
Louisiana—New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans.
Massachusetts—Worcester Country Club, Worcester.
Michigan—Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe, Farms.
Minnesota—Golden Valley Golf Club, Minneapolis.
Missouri—Blue Hills Club, Kansas City and Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis.
Nebraska—Happy Hollow Club, Omaha.
New York—Park Country Club of Buffalo (Old Orchard Course), Orchard Park, N. Y., and Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.
North Carolina—Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst.
Ohio—Losantiville Country Club, Cincinnati, and Congress Lake Club, Hartville.
Oklahoma—Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa.
Oregon—Portland Golf Club, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Cricket Club (Flourtown Course), Flourtown, Pa., and Pittsburgh Field Club, Aspinwall, Pa.
Texas—Brook Hollow Golf Club, Dallas, and Houston Country Club, Houston.
Utah—The Country Club, Salt Lake City.

Ben Hogan Leads Golf Money Parade

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)— Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., led the money parade today as the 1941 winter golf tour came to a close.

His fourth-place finish in the Augusta Masters tournament yesterday — the end of the winter circuit—netted $500 and boosted his year's earnings to $8,067.

Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., has won $5,961 for second place, while Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., trailed in third with $5,526.

Other leaders:

Johnny Bulla, Greensboro, N. C., $4,945; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $4,475; Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $3,305; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $3,187; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $2,003; Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $1,925; Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., $1,881.

Hogan leads in the Vardon trophy low-scoring standing with 250 points. Snead is second with 213.

Exchange Teams

CHICAGO (AP)—Bert Bell announces that he and Art Rooney, co-owners of the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Profession Football League, have traded franchises with Alexis Thompson, owner of the Pittsburgh team.

Bell said no player trades were involved. Thompson will take his Pittsburgh athletes to Philadelphia and the entire Philadelphia squad will move to Pittsburgh, he said.

Week-End Sport in Brief

By the Associated Press

Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Craig Wood, shooting par 72 on last round, wins Masters golf tournament with 72-hole score of 280, leading Byron Nelson by three strokes.

French Lick, Ind.—Gus Moreland wins 54-midwest amateur golf tourney, shooting 215 to break Chick Evans' tournament record.

Hockey

Hershey, Pa.—Hershey Bears remain in running for American Hockey League championship by whitewashing Cleveland Barons, 5-0 in third play-off game.

Atlantic City—Atlantic City Sea Gulls capture international amateur ice hockey championship by winning two in row from Windsor, Ont., Spitfires.

Boston — Boston Bruins defeat Detroit Red Wings, 3-2, in first game of Stanley Cup final hockey play-off series.

St. Louis—St. Louis Flyers win American Hockey Association championship, beating Kansas City 2-1 in final play-off game.

Baseball

Pacific Coast League get underway but with crowds somewhat below expectations.

Macon, Ga.—Van Lingle Mungo, suspended for breaking training rules in Havana, reinstated by Dodgers and rejoins club.

St. Louis—New York Yankees and Cincinnati Reds favorites to win American and National League pennants in Commissioner James J. Carroll's pre-season book.

Badminton

Cleveland—Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., wins national amateur badminton singles title for third year, beating Carl Loveday, Montclair, N. J., 15-6, 15-8; also figures in two doubles victories. Thelma Kingsbury, Oakland, Calif., takes women's singles and doubles.

New York — Spencer Davis, Princeton, wins Eastern intercollegiate badminton singles and the doubles with John Newbold, also of Princeton.

Swimming

Ann Arbor, Mich. — Chicago Towers Club captures team title in National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships, scoring 44 points to 36 for Michigan's defending champions as Chicagoans win six of 10 first places.

Miscellaneous

Chicago — National Football League makes eleven changes in playing code; adopts revised constitution giving Elmer Layden, new commissioner and successor to President Carl Storck, sweeping powers to control clubs and players.

Michigan Swimmers Deflated

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 7 (AP) —Coach Matt Mann, builder of champions at the University of Michigan, today has what he said he wanted—a defeated and deflated collections of swimmers.

The Chicago Towers Club, in winning the National A. A. U. indoor swimming championship Saturday night with 44 points to Michigan's 36, removed Mann's Wolverines from the category of the invincibles. Mann wanted that championship, but he also expressed a wish, before the A. A. U. meet, that sooner or later Michigan would get "a good sound licking."

Coach Yanley Bauninger's water stars took six first places, while Michigan's defending champions came through with a lone individual championship which Jim Skinner won in the 220-yard breast stroke.

Otto Jaretz, winning the 100 and 220-yard freesytle, besides clinching both the medley and freestyle relays for the Chicago team, and Adolph Kiefer, wearer of the back stroke and individual medley crowns, carried the brunt of the Towers Club's spirited attack.

Paul Herron of San Diego, Calif., dethroned Tom Haynie of the Detroit Athletic Club, 1940 champion in the 440-yard freestyle.

Earl Clark of Ohio State, who triumphed easily in both low and high-board diving, plans to keep training for one more meet this year, the National A. A. U. outdoor championships, after which he hopes to retire from the springboards. If he wins the platform and high-board events outdoors it will be the first grand slam in American diving. He holds all the titles in the Big Ten and National Collegiates.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Yale 8, Syracuse 7.
Stevens Tech 10, M. I. T. 3.
Navy 12, Harvard 0.

Bruins Win First Game From Wings

Quite evidently showing the effects of their hard series with Toronto Maple Leafs, the Boston Bruins had just enough left to edge Detroit Red Wings 3-2 at the Garden last night in the first game of the best-of-seven final round for the Stanley Cup.

Still without the services of Bill Cowley, their ace center, and deprived for the game of those of little Bobby Bauer, star right wing, the Bruins played almost listless hockey—only slightly less listless than that displayed by the Wings, who appeared to have received no benefit at all from their week-long layoff.

Three Goals

The Bruins managed to score three goals before the Detroiters could find the range, but then proceeded to let down and almost throw the game away as the Wings counted twice over the last 10 minutes and narrowly missed tying the score on several occasions.

Eddie Wiseman, smallest member of the Boston outfit, sent the puck past Johnny Mowers at 13:26 of the opening period to start the scoring. Roy Conacher had secured the puck out of a scramble in the corner, and passed back to Defenseman Des Smith. Smith's shot was deflected to Wiseman and then put away. Wiseman, incidentally, is now tied with Joe Benoit of Canadiens as leading goal-getter of the Stanley Cup play-offs. Each has four markers.

Sparked by Brown

At 14:45 of the second period Milt Schmidt got Boston's second goal on a clean bit of deception which completely fooled Mowers. Milt raced up the ice to beat Harold Jackson with the puck, bore down on the Detroit goalie and held his shot so long that it seemed he had lost his chance. His feint and backhander was one of his best efforts of the entire season.

Pat McReavy, farmhand from Hershey, got the Bruins' last goal at 9:16 in the final period when he batted in Schmidt's pass across the goal mouth. Johnny Crawford received an assist for starting the play. The Wings then began to travel, with Connie Brown, who was recalled from Indianapolis for this series, sparking the rally. At 10:55 he combined with Bill Jennings to set up Carl Liscombe, and at 17:45 he broke away from Capt. Dit Clapper of Boston to lay a pass on the stick of Syd Howe, who cleanly beat Frankie Brimsek.

Craig Wood Deserved Major Golf Victory in Late Try

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—Ever since roughly six o'clock yesterday evening we have been helping to enjoy a golfing victory which deserved celebration as much as any single triumph we can recall.

Reference is, of course, to Craig Wood's triumph in the eighth annual Augusta Masters tournament. Wood won by three shots, he finished with an even-par 72 for a 72-hole score of 280, eight under par, he beat P. G. A. champion Byron Nelson by three strokes, and he had the seasoning and the golf shots to clinch the victory with a two-under-par finish for the last nine holes.

Thus Wood attained a peak which most professional golfers hit 10 years earlier. Though he won the Metropolitan Open less than a year ago with a new championship record score of 264, this was the first time in his career that he has been able to take down one of the pro game's four top prizes —the U. S. and British Opens, the P. G. A., and the Masters.

Close Twice Before

Twice before he had come close at Augusta, in 1934 and again in '35.

But this time he left no doubt about the issue. He shot a six-under par 66 the first day to lead by five strokes; followed up with a 71 to retain a three-shot margin; added another 71 to preserve that advantage, and then followed up yesterday by staving off P. G. A. Champion Byron Nelson after the Toledo (Ohio) pro had drawn even with nine holes to play.

To Wood this is not as remarkable an accomplishment as it may appear in black and white. He may be giving away 10 years and more to lads like Nelson and Ben Hogan. But Craig believes that those 10 years have been spent learning just the type of thing that helped him win yesterday before a gallery that set a new Masters' attendance record.

Need Variety Shots

"When I started playing golf," he said between glances at congratulatory telegrams, "I was a natural hooker. To overcome that I had to learn fades, I had to learn how to pancake second shots, I had to learn cut shots, things some of the present-day crop don't bother about because they have more natural ability.

"That's why I won. The Augusta National course is one that pays off for a man who knows how to play all sorts of shots. The lad who can score consistently on the winter tour's bang-bang-bang courses will find this is a different proposition. And that's where I came in."

Cliff Roberts, chairman of the Augusta Masters' Golf tournament, announced last night that next year the Masters will be played a week later, April 9-12.

This change was decided on in the hopes of getting better weather. Each year so far there has been rain at least one day, and two years ago Gene Sarazen had to make his final putt through hailstones on the 18th green. The weather for yesterday's finish, incidentally, was perfect.

The tournament again will be the last on the P. G. A. winter tour.

Individual-round scores and 72-hole totals for the money winners in the tournament:

Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 66-71-71-72—280—$1,500.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 71-69-73-70—283—$800.
Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa., 73-70-68-74—285—$600.
Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., 71-72-73-68—286—$500.
Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga., 73-72-75-68—288—$400.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., 73-75-72-69—289—$275.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 77-71-71-70—289—$275.
Lawson Little, San Francisco, Calif., 71-70-74-73—290—$200.
Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., 75-74-72-70—291—$116.66.
Jug McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 76-67-80-68—291—$116.66.
Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., 71-72-72-76—291—$116.66.
Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn., 77-69-71-75—292—$50.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 73-70-76-73—292—$50.

Layden Has Full Authority

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—The future of professional football now is in the hands of Elmer Layden.

It is doubtful if any sports executive, Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis not excepted, ever was vested with the sweeping authority Layden now holds in the national grid league.

The league club owners at their annual meeting signed Layden at $20,000 annually as Commissioner and President and gave him almost unlimited powers. It also was probable that at least two minor leagues, the Dixie and American Association, and possibly more, would act to grant Layden similar authority.

Wasted No Time

The genial former Notre Dame star gridder and coach wasted no time in assuming his duties. Signed up late Saturday afternoon, Layden presided at a schedule drafting meeting that night which lasted nine and one-half hours.

The owners, at the conclusion of their meeting yesterday were unanimous in saying that the acquisition of Layden was the game's most progressive step since the league was organized 21 years ago.

At his induction Layden told the owners that he didn't take the post as a "reformer or policeman," but the league gave him a nightstick to swing anyway.

New Constitution

Under the new constitution, Layden has the power to discipline any persons connected with the league —club owner, stockholder, players, officials, or anyone else on the pay roll of any club. There is no appeal from his decision and fines for misconduct may run as high as $25,000.

Layden's duties include drafting of the annual playing schedules, selecting and assigning officials, approving all club contracts, handling revenues of the league, and settling inter-club disputes.

The only possible way in which Layden can be overruled is by changing the by-laws and this can be done only by an 8-2 vote in the annual league meeting. The owners cannot hold an official meeting at any other time of the year unless Layden orders it.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games April 7

At Owensboro, Ky.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Atlanta—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Shreveport, La.—St. Louis (N) vs. Shreveport (TL).
At Albuquerque, N. M.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At El Paso, Texas—Chicago (A) vs. Chicago (N).
At Johnson City, Tenn.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Wichita, Kans.—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Charleston, S. C.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Charleston (SAL).

Results April 6

At Birmingham, Ala.—Cincinnati (N) 5, Boston (A) 3.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Washington (A) 6, Detroit (A) 2.
At Phoenix, Ariz.—Chicago (A) 9, Chicago (N) 8.
At El Paso, Texas—Philadelphia (A) 14, Pittsburgh (N) 12 (10 innings).
At New Orleans—Brooklyn (N) 9, New Orleans (SA) 3.
At Macon, Ga.—Macon (SAL) 3, Brooklyn (N) "B" team 2.
At Houston, Texas—St. Louis (N) 5, Houston (TL) 1.
At Atlanta, Ga.—New York (N) 2, Atlanta (SA) 0.
At Tulsa, Okla.—Boston (N) 11, Tulsa (TL) 10.
At Savannah, Ga.—Philadelphia (N) 6, Savannah (SAL) 1.
At Oklahoma City—St. Louis (A) 10, Oklahoma City (TL) 3.
At Memphis, Tenn.—New York (A) 14, Memphis (SA) 0.
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Knoxville (SA) 15, Cleveland (A) 13.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Play-Off Results

Sunday

National League (Stanley Cup Finals)
Boston 3, Detroit 2.

American Association Finals
St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1 (St. Louis wins final series, 3-2).

Saturday

American League Finals
Hershey 4, Cleveland 0.
(No games tonight.)

College Sailing

By the Associated Press

Navy 52, Brown 32.

Piepul Signed

DETROIT (AP) — Milt Piepul, Notre Dame fullback who was an All-America choice on several mythical elevens last fall, is signed by the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League.

Mungo Reinstated

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Larry MacPhail, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, announces that Pitcher Van Mungo has been reinstated. Mungo was suspended for breaking training rules in Havana.

M. G. A. to Hold State Amateur At Longmeadow

The 36th State amateur golf championship will be held July 3-12 at Longmeadow Country Club, the M. G. A. announced yesterday. This is the farthest west in the State that the championship has been held since 1933 when Worcester Country Club was the site.

In awarding this year's championship to Longmeadow, President Mel Merritt announced that he hoped there would be an increase in the number of entries from the western part of the State.

This sending of the tournament to a section of Massachusetts which has not seen it for some time is part of the M. G. A.'s general scheme for extending its services to all clubs in the State in the hopes of raising the membership. "At the present time," Merritt declared, "only 101 out of 200 clubs in the State are members of the M. G. A."

The M. G. A. is also hopeful of reducing dues to member clubs, and it hopes that individual subscriptions through handicap cards this year will so increase as to make a reduction in dues for 1942 possible.

The Longmeadow course measures 6,340 yards from the back tees. Par is 70, with an M. G. A. rating of 73. Ted Bishop of Woodland, who defeated Leo Martin of Trapelo 5 and 3 in the final at Salem last year, will be the defending champion.

American League Soccer

(Lewis Cup Series)

By the Associated Press

Brookhattan 6, Baltimore S. C. 0.
New York Americans 3, Brooklyn Hispano 2.

Where To Dine

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Tea Room, Candies Ices
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Alma's Tea Room
Proprietor—Alma M. Truesdale
Real Home Cooked Food
Attractively Served—Moderately Priced
Intersection Route 3 and Route 28 North of Manchester, N. H.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Saturday's sales	225,170
1941 volume to date	35,127,109
1940 volume to date	52,284,378

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Leading stocks were chipped down fractionally in today's market and a darker foreign picture received the principal blame.

The list started with a backward drift when steels and rails gave ground. Scattered stocks managed to swim against the current but minor losses were the rule near the final hour. Pressure was extremely light throughout and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

The German smash at the Balkans was hardly a surprise to market observers, brokers suggested, although it served to keep some potential purchasers from extending commitments. What Wall Street considered a little better labor outlook was a helpful influence and business developments remained hopeful marketwise.

Among faltering shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Western Union, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J. and International Harvester.

Settlement of the Allis-Chalmers strike helped this stock to advance moderately. Resistant were Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line and American Telephone.

A downward drift in the curb was displayed by Gulf Oil, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B" and Pennroad. Up occasionally were Montgomery Ward "A." Wright Hargreaves and Niagara Hudson Power.

Corporate Bonds Off

Corporate bonds, led by rails, dropped fractions to more than 2 points today as the market reacted to the week-end turn to war in the Balkans.

Foreign bonds mostly showed little change but domestic corporate issues, particularly the rails, seemed to have been in a somewhat vulnerable technical position after the recent advance.

Down 1 to around 2 in late dealings were Santa Fe 4½s of 1962, Bangor & Aroostook 4s, Certainteed 5½s, and New York, Lackawanna & Western 4s.

Domestic corporate bonds turned downward today in the first market reaction to the week-end explosion in the Balkans.

Losses ranging to more than a point were well distributed among the rail, industrial and utility groups by midday.

In the foreign dollar list German Government 5½s of '65 improved fractionally. Japan 6½s tended downward and lower prices appeared for Canada 4s and Brazil 6½s of '26-'57.

United States Governments were virtually motionless as the Treasury cleared the decks for sale beginning May 1 of a huge issue of defense savings bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Participating

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ohio Loan & Discount 6% pfc pf	60c	.. Apr. 1		Mar. 29
Irregular				
Cohn & Rosenberger	75c	.. Apr. 21	Apr. 3	
Kawneer Co	10c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Rhinelander Paper	20c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Schmitt Brewing	3c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Southw Cons Corp	20s	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 3	
Sturgeon River Gold Mines, Ltd	4c	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 15	
Union Manufactg	25c	.. Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Regular				
Amer Furniture 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 14	
Bankers Tr (Detroit)	30c	S Apr. 15	Apr. 8	
Bathurst P & Paper A	25c	.. June 2	May 15	
Carey (Phillip Mfg 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Cen Eureka Min	8cB.M.	Apr. 15	Mar. 51	
Columbia Natl Bank (Wash., D. C.)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Do	$1.50	July 1	June 23	
Columbus Dent Mf 25c	Q Mar. 31		Mar. 21	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Commi Discount (Los Angeles) 8% pf	20c	Q Apr. 10	Apr. 1	
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q Apr. 10	Apr. 1	
Delnite Mines, Ltd	3c	.. Apr. 30	Apr. 5	
Dunean Mills	40c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1		
Elgin Sw Co pr pf	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do 40c cum pf	10c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Essex Tr Co (Lynn, Mass)	$2.50	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21	
Fairmi Crm Co (Del)	20c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Fed Mach & W Co	15c	.. Apr. 30	Mar. 17	
Forbes & W Inc, cl A	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24	
Hart & Cooley	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
I X L Min Co bl sh	20c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Ind Bd & Sh Corp	15c	.. Mar. 20	Mar. 12	
King Oil Co	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 12	
Lane Co, Inc	25c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Lincoln B & Tr Co (Louisville, Ky)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Monroe Ln Soc, 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 29	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Q Mar. 28	Mar. 18	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Q Mar. 1	Apr. 15	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Q May 1	May 15	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 26	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 31	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 31	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 31	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Apr 4
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13¼	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr 4
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	38	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	•1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 4
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr 4
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	6	21¼	20¼	20¼	Apr 4
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 4
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	156	155	155	—2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr 5
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	5	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¾
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	16	6⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
37	27¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	31	29	28½	28⅞	+1½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Apr 5
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 5
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	48¼	48	48	—1
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅞
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	2	28	27½	27⅝	
69	56	Am C&F pf (7)	14	68	66¼	68	+1¾
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	Apr 1
8¾	7½	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 4
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5½	5½	5½	
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13	13	13	Apr 3
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 4
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 4
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ¾
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	8	16½	16½	16½	— ⅞
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Apr 5
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	6	37	36¾	36⅞	— ⅜
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 5
30	20	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	22	22	22	
4½	3⅝	Am Internat'l	10	4	4	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Apr 4
17½	12	Am Locomotive	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr 5
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	7	86⅛	85½	86	Apr 4
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	3	40	40	40	—1
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	35	34	34	—1¾
7¼	○	AmRad&S (.15g)	13	⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	52	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (1⅝e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Apr 4
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	4	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	1439⅞	1439⅞	1439⅞	M'r 31
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	46	46	Apr 4
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	2	11	11	11	Apr 3
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Apr 5
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ½
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
1683⅛	1563⅛	Am T & T (9)	17	1601½	1601⅛	1601½	+ ¼
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¾
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	22	69	68¼	68¼	—1
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Apr 5
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	6	5½	5½	5½	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	Apr 4
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 5
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	57½	57	57½	—1
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr 5
54	50½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 31
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (⅓g)	26	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
14¼	12⅛	Anchor H (½g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Apr 4
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	10½	10½	10½	Apr 3
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	5	29¼	28½	29¼	Apr 3
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
5½	4½	Armour Ill	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	55⅞	55	55½	— ⅞
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
8¾	7¼	Arnold C (⅔g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 5
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅜	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	4	7	6⅞	7	— ⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr 3
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	Apr 4
35½	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	60	27½	26¾	27¼	
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	69½	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	52	19¾	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Atl G&W Indes	14	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ½
28¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	4	29	28½	29	+ ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ¾
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Apr 3
72¼	63	Atlas Powd (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	2	7	7	7	Apr 5
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 3
5¼	3⅜	Aviation Corp	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
B							
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 5
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ⅛g	5	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	30½	30½	30½	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	116	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	117	116	116	Apr 4
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 4
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	14	36⅜	35¾	36	— ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28½	28⅜	28½	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	13	78	77½	77½	—1
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125½	125½	125½	Apr 4
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27	27	27	
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	20	20	20	Apr 4
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 3
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19½	19¼	19½	
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	0	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
7⅞	7⅜	Boston & Maine	16	7⅞	7½	7½	Apr 4
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—1⅛
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Apr 5
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
30⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb24
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	22½	22¼	22¼	Apr 5
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	29	29	29	Apr 5
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	16	8½	8¼	8⅜	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr 4
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 4
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr 5
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	4	4	4	
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39	39	39	Apr 4
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 4
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 4
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1½
50¼	41⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	6	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¾g)	4	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	— ½
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	5	5½	5½	5½	Apr 4
3⅛	2⅛	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	Apr 5
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	40⅜	40	40¼	— ⅛
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr 3
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 4
1⅛	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Chi & E Ill A	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9½	8	Chi Great West	8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
8½	8½	Chi Great W pf	19	7¼	7	7	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr 4
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr 5
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40	40	40	
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	Apr 2
⅞	⅝	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 4
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Apr 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr 4
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	20	64	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 3
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr 3
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	1	96	96	96	—1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	8	12½	12½	12½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	24½	Collins & A 2¼g	3	24½	24¼	24½	Apr 5
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
21	17¾	Colum Br B .45g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 5
4⅞	3⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	34	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	— ⅝
80½	74½	Col Carb (1g)	1	77	77	77	Apr 4
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
104	100	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	— ¼
37⅞	33⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
110	105	ComTev pf(4¾)	1	105	105	105	Apr 4
11½	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	29	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	70	½	½	½	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	59⅝	59	59	
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr 4
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	20	64	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr 3
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¾	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Apr 3
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	1	96	96	96	—1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	8	12½	12½	12½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	24½	Collins & A 2¼g	3	24½	24¼	24½	Apr 5
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr 4
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
21	17¾	Colum Br B .45g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 5
4⅞	3⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	34	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80½	80½	80½	— ¼
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	2	4¾	4⅝	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Price Fixing Seen Building Meat Supplies

CHICAGO (AP)—A virtual government guarantee of at least $9 for hogs and of attractive prices for other livestock products, including dairy products, was regarded by commodity market experts today as assurance that building up of farm droves and herds will be expanded.

The trend toward increased feeding and breeding already is under way. It was stimulated by the sharp rise in livestock values that has occurred the past three months, market analysts said, and now that producers have been told that the Government will do all it can to guarantee certain price levels, fear of a serious reaction in values has been removed.

Prices Rise

Hog prices rose 15 to about 50 cents per hundredweight this week, most of the advance coming Friday after the extent of the government price stabilization program became known. This carried the average Chicago price to around $8.10 per hundredweight compared with $4.85 a year ago. The minimum price which the Government hopes to maintain through purchases of hog products is $9, the highest level hogs have been since the sharp advance of September, 1939.

A slight reduction in hog and cattle receipts this week also helped to strengthen prices. Cattle gained as much as 25 cents in some cases. Increased arrivals of fed lambs, however, resulted in lowering prices 15 to 25 cents.

Hog Supplies Drop

Hog supplies are smaller than a year ago and the number marketed through next September is expected to be smaller. However, according to livestock men, producers will tend to hold hogs longer for fattening, which may alter the seasonal trend of marketings, check the seasonal price decline in spring and delay the rise later. The spring pig crop, originally expected to be 14 per cent smaller than last year, may not show that much production and the fall crop probably will be larger.

Cattle and dairy men, who have been rebuilding herds for the last three years, are expected to continue, possibly to a point where beef population, which on Jan. 1 was the largest since 1934, may exceed that all-time peak. There are 11 per cent more cattle on feed and more cattle are expected to be marketed this year than last, which would be possible even if as much or more breeding stock were held back.

Securities Tend Lower in London

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Security prices tended lower today but on the whole the "city" displayed a firm front to news of the German invasion of Yugoslavia.

Turnover, already curbed by the Balkan developments, was further hampered as traders awaited the budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

British Government bonds were marked down at the outset but later developed resistance. In the foreign bond market recent demand for Japanese issues dried up and quotations slipped.

Budget considerations appeared the main influence behind a lower trend in the industrial group. Kaffirs were adjusted to Cape Town prices but local selling failed to appear in volume.

Domestic rails were trimmed fractions. Oils held steady.

Wheat Losses Wipe Out Early Gains

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—After an early attempt to advance, wheat prices turned lower today, losing more than a cent a bushel.

The new German thrust in Europe was an unsettling factor in the trade and the wheat pit was called upon to absorb profit taking and hedging associated with increased receiipts at principal terminals. Although uncertain about the market effect of hostilities in the Balkans, an important wheat producing area, most traders took their cue from easiness of securities.

Steel Rate This Week Is Higher

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The steel mills of the United States will operate this week at 99.3 per cent of capacity, an increase of .1 of a point over the previous week, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago the mills were operating at 98.8 per cent of capacity, and a year ago at 61.3 per cent.

SEC Attorney Indicted On Wire-Tapping Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—An indictment charging conspiracy and tapping of the Securities and Exchange Commission's wires has been returned against Jacob Gruber, assistant general counsel for the SEC from 1934 until 1938, and two other persons.

Named with Gruber were Fay Werthmann, secretary in Gruber's law office, and Elizabeth Miller, formerly chief telephone operator in the Commission's New York regional office.

The indictment charges that Gruber and his secretary, working in collusion with Miss Miller, sat in Gruber's Wall Street law offices and listened to conversations between attorneys and others in the Commission's New York and Chicago offices.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 52-50	106.25	106.25	106.25
18 2½s 54-52	102.17	102.16	102.17
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.18	109.18	109.18
Home Owners Loan			
5 1½s 47-45	101.30	101.30	101.30
New York City Bonds			
14 3s 80	101⅛	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103½	103½	103½
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95½	94¾	95½
41 Alleghany cv 5s 49	83	82⅞	82⅞
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58¾	58⅝	58¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	57	57	57
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
41 Am T&T 3½s 66	107¾	107½	107½
6 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Arm Del 4s55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 AT&SF 4s95	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 AT&SF aj 4s95st	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 AtlGBirm 4s53	17	17	17
15 AC Line 1st 4s52	78	77½	78
1 AC Line cit 4s52	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 A C Line 4½s64	67¾	67¾	67¾
13 AC Line 5s65	87¼	87	87
3 Atl&Dan 1st4s48	35	34½	34½
8 Atl Gu&WI 5s59	94	92	94
2 Atl Rf 3s53	104½	104½	104½
32 B&O 95 st A	46⅝	45¾	46
33 B&O 95st C	53¼	53	53½
46 B&O 2000 st D	45¾	45¼	45¾
7 B&O 96 st F	45¾	45¼	45⅝
228 B&O cv 60 st	28	27½	27⅝
2 B&O 4s48	69	68⅞	69
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s51 st	60	60	60
27 B&O S W 50 st	48½	48½	48½
3 B&O TC 4s59.	58¼	58	58¼
43 Barq&Ariz con 4s51	48¼	48	48
1 Beth Stl 3¼s65	103½	103½	103½
3 Blaw Knox 3½s50	100½	100½	100½
30 Boston&Me 4½s70	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s47	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s50	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Buf Gen El 4½s81	112⅝	112½	112½
1 Buf Niag El 3½s67	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Buf R&P 57 st	46⅞	46¾	46¾
15 Bush Terms 5s55	44	44	44
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102	102	102
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98	98	98
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98	98	98
1 Can Pac 4s prep	62	62	62
5 Caro C&O 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Celanese 3s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	94¾	94½	94½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24½	24½	24½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24½	24½	24½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	37⅜	33¾	33¾
22 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4	3¾	3¾
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12	11⅛	12
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	12½	12½	12½
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	40	39½	40
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	53⅛	52½	53
1 CRR&E of Ga 5s '42	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	19	19	19
2 Cen RR2N J 5s '87 reg	16	16	16
10 Cen RR N J 5½s '51	16½	16½	16½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	86	86
5 C&O 4½s '92	131¾	131¾	131¾
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 C&O rfg 5s '39 GE	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	76⅞	76¾	76⅞
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87⅞	87¼	87¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	98	98
2 Chi & E Ill inc '97	25¼	25	25¼
21 ChGtWestinc 4½s '2038	38⅜	38½	38½
5 Ch Gt West 4s '88	70⅝	69½	70⅜
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
76 CMSP & Pac 6s '75	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
5 CMSP&P aj 2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	39	39
11 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39½	38¾	38¾
6 Chi&NW 6½s '36	29½	28½	29½
23 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	25	24⅝	25
100 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2½	2½	2½
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16	15⅞	16
5 Chi & NW 4s'87	24¾	24⅛	24¾
5 Chi & NW 4s'87 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s'87	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	12½	12	12
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	10½	10½	10½
2 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	2½	2⅜	2⅜
17 CRI & P 4s'88	19	19	19
17 CCC&StL 4½s'77	59	58⅜	58⅜
12 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
18 Clev Un Term 5s'73	79	78¾	78¾
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	71⅝	71½	71½
65 Col Gas 5s 61	22¼	21⅝	22¼
2 Columbia & Se'52 May	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2 ComlMack inc '69 ww	37½	37¼	37½
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¼	108¾	109
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	112½	112½	112½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109	109	109
3 Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅛	106⅝	106⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
6 Consumers Pw 3¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104	104	104
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	51½	52
47 D & R G 4s '36	12½	12⅛	12⅛
7 D & R G West 5s '55	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
22 D & RG West 5s '78	12⅜	11¾	12¼
4 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	109⅜	109¾	109¾
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
73 Erie rfg 5s '67	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
49 Erie Rfg 5s '75	23½	23¼	23½
1 Erie gen lien 4s '95	51½	51	51
2 Erie cv 5s '53 A	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
5 Fed Lts & T 6s '54 B	101	101	101
40 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11	10⅝	11
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	73	73	73
1 FondaJ&e 2-4s '82 ct	25	25⅜	25⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89¾	89½	89½
3 Gi Car & Nor 6s '34	22	22	22
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	106¼	106	106
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	101	101	101
30 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93¼	93	93
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93	93	93
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107⅜	107¼	107¼
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103⅛	103	103
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97¾	97½	97½
1 Gulf M & O4s '75	69	69	69
12 Gulf M & O Inc 2015	42	42	42
28 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	84	83⅞	84
1 Housaonic 5s '37	64	64	64
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	103½	103½	103½
28 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45¼	45¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Ill Cen 3½s'52	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	45⅝	45½	45⅝
1 Ill Cen 4s '52 reg	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	43¾	43½	43¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¾	44½	44¾
49 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	44½	44	44¾
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¼	53¼	53¼
48 ICGCSL&NO 5s '63A	48	47¼	47⅞
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44¼	44¼
11 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98½	98	98½
4 Int Gt Nor a1 6s '52	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
29 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	15	14¾	15
12 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15	14½	14¾
3 Int Hdro El cv 6s '44	49¼	49	49
2 Int Paper 6s '55	107½	107½	107½
18 Int T&T 4½s'52	42	42	42
22 Int T&T 5s'55	44¼	44	44
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 James F&Clea 4s '59	55	55	55
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	44	43¾	43¾
5 K C South 5s '50	72½	72½	72½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103¼	103¼
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	103	103	103
4 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	61	61	61
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61⅞	61¾	61¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28½	28½	28½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	47	47	47
4 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	47½	47¼	47¼
16 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29⅞	30
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97½	97½	97½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
5 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	105	105	105
1 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	100	100	100
4 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	94½	94½	94½
1 Louis&N 4s '60 B	106	106	106
18 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s2	89½	89½	89½
33 Maine Cen 4s '45	79¼	79¼	79¼
37 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	110¾	110⅛	110½
9 Mich Co nGas 4s '63	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Mil & Nor 1st 4½s'39	63	63	63
5 M & StL rfg 5s '62	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 M & StL 5s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35 MSP&SSM Marie 5s'38	12½	12	12
24 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	11¾	11½	11¾
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11½	11½
43 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	28¼	27½	27¾
34 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10¼	9½	9¾
17 M-K-T 4½s'78	24¾	24½	24¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36¼	35¾	35¾
27 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24	23¼	24
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23¾	23¾	23¾
31 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24	23⅞	24
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24¾	24½	24½
28 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
39 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24	23½	24
48 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	112½	112½	112½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41	40¼	41
10 Mor & Essex 5½s '55	36¾	36	36
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	42
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	103	102¾	103
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	41⅛	41	41
1 NYC&Y'ne E&P 3½s65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67⅝	67	67⅝
73 NYC 3½s 2013A	60⅛	59¾	60
10 NYC cn 4s 98	66⅞	66¾	66⅞
11 NYC 3¾s 46	94⅞	94½	94½
1 NYC cv 3½s52	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	62½	62½	62½
8 NYChi&StL 6s 41	97	96½	96½
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74½	74½	74½
32 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	61¾	62¼
20 NYChi&StL 4s 46	94	93½	94
5 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	94	94	94
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53	53	53
23 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27½	26⅞	26⅞
15 NYNH&H 4¼s 67	26	25⅝	26
7 NYNH&H 4s 57	7	6¾	6¾
13 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¼	106	106
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	16	16	16
2 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	101½	101½	101½
27 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	37⅛	33¼	37⅛
2 Niagra Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103	103
1 Norf & W 4s 96	127	127	127
3 Norf & W 4s 96 reg	123	123	123
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67¼	67½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	55	55
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	79½	79	79
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44⅝	45
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42½	42	42
5 Nor Sts Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
4 Or-WashRR&N4s61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
2 Nac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Sou Cal Ed 5s 61	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Sea A L aj 5s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
28 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12½	12¼	12½
20 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
22 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95¼	95¼
5 Scony-Vac 3s 64	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
28 Sou Pac 4½s'68	50½	50	50½
83 Sou Pac 4½s'81	50¼	49½	49⅞
30 So Pac 4½s'69	50¼	49½	50
34 So Pac rfg 4s'55	66⅜	66	66¼
13 So Pac clt 4s'49	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 So Pac clt 4s'49 reg	46¼	46¼	46¼
71 So Pac 3¾s'46	63¾	62¾	63⅜
54 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	52	52⅝
1 So Pac SPTer 4s'50	84½	84½	84½
19 South Ry 6½s '56	87½	87	87½
5 South Ry gen 6s'56	81½	81¼	81¼
5 South Ry cn 5s'94	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
31 South Ry gen 4s'56	63½	63	63
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Spokane Int 5s'55	30½	30½	30½
25 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104⅛	104	104
5 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105¼	105	105
3 Swift&Co 3¼s'50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Tex Corp 3s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	74	73¾	74
2 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
4 Tex & Pac 5s'80 E	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Third Ave 4s'60	58¼	58	58
2 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 3½s'80	103½	103½	103½
8 Un Pac 4s'68 '71	97½	97½	97½
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Unit Drug 5s'53	88	87½	87¾
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'39	12¼	12¼	12¼
18 Wabash 1st 5s '39	58¾	58	58
37 Wabash 2d 5s '39	19½	19¼	19¼
2 Wabash 5s '80 D	11½	11½	11½
3 WabashOma 3½s '41	10⅝	10½	10½
12 Wabash 5s '76 B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2 Wabash 4½s '78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Wabash DesM 4s '39	18	18	18
1 Walker H 4¼s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Walworth 4s '55	82½	82½	82½
3 Warner Bros 6s '48	96½	96½	96½
2 West Pen P 5s '63E	113	113	113
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	50	50
2 Westn Md 5½s'77A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 Westn Md 4s'52	94⅜	94	94⅜
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	25	25	25
17 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	23¾	23½	23½
8 Western Un 5s'51	82½	82	82
8 Western Un 5s'60	82	81½	81½
1 Western Un 4½s'50	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
11 Wis Cen 4s'49	35½	35	35
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D'36	12½	12	12
1 Young S&T cv 4s'48	103	103	103
11 Young S & T 3¼s'60	98⅝	98	98

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61	61	61
1 Australia 5s 55	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
5 Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
5 Australia 4½s 56	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Belgium 6½s 49	67	67	67
13 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1 Brazil 4¾s 78	49	49	49
8 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100¼	100¼
13 Canada 4s 60	93¾	93½	93½
3 Canada 3¼s 61	86	86	86
1 Canada 2½s 45	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Cuba 5½s 45	75	75	75
30 Cuba 4½s 77	52	52	52
1 Cuba 4½s 78 42	44	43¾	44
14 Den 6s 42 wd	52½	52⅜	52½
13 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¼	8	8¼
3 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	6½	6½	6½
3 Ger Govt 7s 49	13	12¾	13
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Hung L Mt 7½s '61	5½	5½	5½
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	20	20	20
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	20	20	20
4 Italy 7s 1951	27	26¾	26¾
1 Japan 6½s '54	64	64	64
2 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	4	4	4
4 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Mex 6s asd '33	5½	5½	5½
49 Mex 5s asd '45	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
6 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5½	5⅜	5⅜
93 Mex 10 4s asd '45	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
3 N Sou Wales 5s '58	66½	66	66½
3 Norway 4¼s '65 wd	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Norway 4s '63 wd	39	39¼	39¼
7 Pan 5s '63 A st asd ct	80¼	79⅞	79⅞
6 Rio de Jan 8s 46	8	8	8
6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	9	9	9
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27	27	27
8 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	28⅛	28	28⅛
1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	7½	7½	7½
6 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	7	7	7
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43½	43½	43½
1 Urug a 1 3¾s4¼s	41½	41½	41¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 4,593,000, previous day 4,475,300, week ago 15,524,100, year ago 9,431 000 two years ago 7,450,650. Jan. 1 to date 638,322,375, year ago 460,038,950, two years ago 510,499,775.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 7

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.8697
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	.2326
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2345	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2468	.2465	*
Shanghai—dol	.0547	.0537	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8212	.8700	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish,

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Last Week Are Reduced by Labor Troubles

Business and Industry

U. S. Buying Power Surges To New Highs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Buying power of the people of the United States is higher now than at any other period in history and is rising steadily toward an even greater all-time high for the year 1941, according to the magazine Sales Management, which publishes its annual survey of buying power in the April 10 issue.

The magazine reports that for 1940 the "effective buying income" of the nation—total income including benefit payments of every sort less funds put into company reserves or otherwise made unavailable for buying—was $74,182,005,000, an increase of nearly $7,000,000,000 over 1939.

Higher Than 1929

This gave the American people an actual purchasing power 10 per cent greater than that of the previous top year 1929 when national income was 82-plus billions—because the cost of living in 1940 was 18 per cent less. The increased value of the dollar makes 1940's total "effective buying income"—$74,200,000,000—the equivalent of $90,500,000,000 in 1929 dollars.

Sales Management editorially estimates that the "effective buying income" of 1941 projected at its present rate of increase will reach $83,028,000,000.

Using 1929 "effective buying income" as 100, this is how the U. S. A. fared during the past 10 years, making no allowances for changes in the value of our money:

1929	100	1935	72
1930	91	1936	83
1931	77	1937	87
1932	60	1938	78
1933	57	1939	82
1934	66	1940	90

Reducing the national buying income to per-family and per capita bases, the magazine calculates that the average family had $2,133 to spend in 1940 and the average individual $565. Average per-family income is affected by the fact that, since 1930, the number of families increased 16 per cent while population rose only seven per cent.

Retail Sales Price

Annually Sales Management makes the earliest national estimate of retail sales for the preceding year. Its estimate for 1940 is $45,700,000,000. Government final figures for 1939 were $42,000,000,000, and for 1929 they were $49,500,000,000. But the increased purchasing power of the dollar gave the year 1940 the biggest physical volume of merchandise ever moved in the country's history.

A breakdown of sales by major types of retail outlets follows:

Retail Group	Millions of Dollars	Percentage Distribu'n
Food	10,609	23.3
Automobive	6,930	15.2
General Merchandise	6,026	13.3
Eating, Drinking Places	3,715	8.2
Apparel	3,422	7.6
Lumber, Hardware, Building Supplies	2,953	6.5
Filling Stations	2,907	6.4
Furniture, Household	1,933	4.2
Drug Stores	1,632	3.6

The per capita retail expenditure for 1940 was $350, compared with $319 in 1939, and $394 in 1929.

Indiana Utility $10,038,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Central Indiana Power Company and its subsidiary, Northern Indiana Power Company, filed a declaration with the Securities Commission concerning the proposal of the subsidiary to issue and sell privately $10,038,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series B, due in 1971.

The proceeds will be used to retire a like amount of 4¼ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, due in 1965.

The principal purchasers of the new bonds and the amounts were listed as the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, $4,000,000; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, $3,000,000, and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, $1,500,000.

61 New Industries Locate In North Carolina in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The year 1940 was marked by the location of 61 new industries in North Carolina and 91 additions to existing plants, according to an official announcement made by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

These investments represented a total of $10,000,000, it was pointed out, and provided employment for 10,000 persons, adding $8,500,000 to North Carolina's industrial pay rolls.

Hosiery mills led for the third consecutive year, with 17 new plants and 23 additions.

Seaboard Oil Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Seaboard Oil Co. reported 1940 net profit of $1,300,993, equal to $1.05 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,746,464, or $1.40 a share, in 1939. Disruption of export markets due to the war was largely responsible for the drop in earnings, John M. Lovejoy, President, said.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
APRIL 10

New Group to Foster Private Enterprise; Oppose Socialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Incorporation of a Committee for Constitutional Government, to campaign for demobilization of "big government" when the defense emergency is ended and for continued protection of the principles of private enterprise, was announced here. National headquarters of the group are in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C., and local offices at 205 East Forty-second Street.

The committee is the offspring of the anti-New Deal Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government organized by Frank Gannett, Rochester publisher, over the Supreme Court "packing" issue. Samuel B. Pettengill, formerly an Indiana Representative and chairman of the new group, said it would "oppose the drift toward national socialism." He announced as its chief aims:

"1. Encourage efficiency and full utilization of resources of private enterprise in national defense and resistance to attempts to substitute a socialist economy for experienced private management and our constitutional system.

"2. Inspire a militant demand in every State and congressional district to send to Congress strong and able men, Democrats and Republicans alike; pledge them to resist further encroachments on the Constitution, to recapture emergency powers as opportunity offers, and to restore to Congress its constitutional supremacy—power over the purse, and the framing, rather than the 'rubber-stamping,' of legislation.

"3. Expose subversive efforts within and without our Government to change its form and to substitute national or international socialism for private enterprise and a one-party dictatorship for our two-party system.

"4. Limit the Constitutional amendment presidential tenure to two terms.

"5. Urge nation-wide resistance to subversive education and to all legislation leading toward national socialism — promote educational work among new voters and for youth on the advantages of our constitution and system of competitive free enterprise."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After three weeks' sidewise movement, the stock market last week actually went up and on Thursday volume reached nearly a million shares, best day this year. At first leadership was in the very cheap stocks, including some of the utilities, but this didn't last and leadership then switched to the oils and the rails, and in the bond market, to the second-grade and defaulted rails.

The oils did well because of an increase in mid-Continent crude of five cents, which some people expect to be shortly extended to 10 cents, plus an unexpectedly large demand for gasoline, as a result of the current general prosperity. The rails have been strong particularly on account of their favorable position in relation to excess profits taxes, and also to the sharp gain in rail earnings.

Rail Outlook Improves

Speculative rail liens rose to the highest 1941 levels. Loadings are up nearly 25 per cent over the same time last year, and as a result of unseasonal gains in traffic, February net operating income was around $58,500,000, against a shade under $33,000,000 in February, 1940—a gain of over 75 per cent. Shippers estimate second-quarter loadings will run almost 15 per cent over the 1940 second quarter, but these shippers' estimates generally prove conservative during an upswing in business, so the actual increase is likely to be much higher.

Business indexes seem likely to break through the recent ceiling very shortly. The Federal Reserve Board index is now running round 143, and the gain in activity this month will probably exceed the 1½ points of seasonal gain allowed for in the index. There has been a sharp upturn in paper production; the textile situation is extremely tight with an almost phenomenal consumption of cotton and a sold-out situation right down the line; it looks as though the two-year cycle in textiles will be overruled for a steady rise.

Automobile production is being seriously dragged down by the strike at River Rouge, and without a last-minute truce the strike against U. S. Steel Corporation will cut very sharply into steel operations. But these stoppages are likely to be ended very shortly as public temper rises against the strikers' indifference to the defense program.

For the first time in many years there was no official announcement of second-quarter steel prices, which leads to the assumption they will be unchanged, which seems to mean a wage increase of not over six cents an hour. Pressure is growing in Washington for further expansion in steel making capacity, and the shipbuilding program is being rapidly expanded.

Commodity Price Trend Up

Commodities continued their uptrend, but again the movement was largely confined to the farm groups, some of which are going up on Congressional bills, and some of which are going up on hopes of sale to Britain; and to the secondary import commodities, as the shipping situation gets tighter and tighter. Wheat and cotton were strong on guesses that by asking for 100-per-cent-of-parity loans, the bloc backing the Bankhead bill will succeed in getting perhaps 85 per cent, which would mean $1.00 wheat at Chicago and 13-cent cotton.

Proposals for further cutting the cotton acreage are bullish on cottonseed oil, our annual consumption of which requires a 12,000,000-bale cotton crop, which everybody now agrees is more cotton than we can use and export. Lard went up on the new Administration plan to put a minimum price of $9.00 on hogs, also on the current purchases by the Surplus Marketing Administration for export to Britain.

Other edible oils were up on import difficulties facing coconut and palmoil, and on talk of a cut in the soy crop; there is considerable interchange and price sympathy between the edible and inedible oil markets.

In the non-ferrous metal field, on the other hand, the Defense Commission came out with three more ceilings, one for scrap zinc, a more important set of prices for scrap steel, following long conversations between the scrap people and the Commission, and a fixing of soft coal prices for the period of the strike. The Guffey Act fixes minima and the Defense Commission now has fixed maxima. There is a great deal of talk about a more general and less piecemeal program of price-fixing, and something will probably come of it in a few weeks.

The Canadian Dollar Rumor

A rumor floated round Wall Street early in the week that the Stabilization Fund would step in and lift the Canadian dollar to parity, and it led to a good deal of buying of Canadian securities, which had been selling at an unexplained "psychological discount" below values adjusted to the current Canadian dollar discount. But it was pointed out that such a move would be to Canada's disadvantage, not advantage, since it would make it harder for Canada to sell here, and also would discourage American touring and vacationing in Canada, while it wouldn't help Canada's buying needs here, since they will now be taken care of by lend-lease. The Street concluded that the idea originated with a recent visit of Florida's Senator Pepper to Canada; the discount on the Canadian dollar has discouraged Canadians from going to Florida.

High-grade corporate bonds continue soft. The RFC is expected to borrow $500,000,000 this week in the market. The Treasury has queried 6500 banks and 1000 insurance companies about their holdings of governments, which is taken as significant of future moves to break up the government bond market into separate markets for different kinds of government securities. Defense spending is below official estimates while March income tax revenues were above, which is thought to add up to the possibility that tax increases this year may be on the lower side of the recent estimates, which ranged from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000.

Banks' Earnings Larger

Excess reserves at long last dropped below $6,000,000,000 and are expected to stay below as reserve requirements rise, money in circulation increases, and the gold influx tapers off to the level of current foreign gold production. New York banks' first-quarter reports showed the best gain in years in commercial loans and the usual gain in investments, with a corresponding increase in deposits—and in reserve requirements.

Four plans are now before the New York Stock Exchange for radical revision of its governing structure, one of which would put a majority of out-of-towners on the governing board and make it into a "United States Stock Exchange," and one of which would almost double commission rates for "investors" and slightly increase the rates for "speculators." President Martin has to report to his draft board on the sixteenth of the month and the undercover movements are gathering head for choice of the next president.

In the utility financing field the question now is whether the multitudinous security sales to follow the disintegration of the holding companies will have to go to competitive bidding or not—particularly the potential swaps. The Street wonders whether the Drexel offering of UGI's 700,000 shares of Connecticut Light & Power will have to go to competitive bidding first

Outlook for the stock market depends now partly on the Balkan military developments and partly on what comes of the scissors danger of stockholders from Congress' tax moves and labor's wage demands.

U. S. Airlines' Business Up Sharply in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States Airplanes flew 31 per cent more revenue miles, carried 55 per cent more revenue passengers and increased their air express poundage by 59 per cent in February as compared with the same month a year ago.

The 16 domestic airlines reported to the civil aeronautics administration that they had flown a total of 8,785,961 miles and had carried 196,924 passengers and 1,109,352 pounds of air express.

Aviation Official

John Sanderson

Elected Vice-President in Charge of Finance of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. On the formation of North American Aviation, Inc., Mr. Sanderson became Treasurer as well as a member of the board of directors. In 1933 when the Sperry Corp. was formed he became Vice-President and Treasurer and a director. In addition to his new position as Vice-President of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., he will continue to hold the post of Vice-President of the Sperry Corp. and member of the board of directors.

Delta Shipbuilding Gets Contract For 25 Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced that a contract had been signed for 25 standard design cargo vessels to be built by the Delta Shipbuilding Company, Inc., at the yard of the Louisiana Shipyards, Inc., New Orleans. Delta is a subsidiary of American Shipbuilding Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The contract calls for a base construction price of $37,500,000 for the 25 ships, with the contractor receiving a fee of $110,000 a vessel. This fee can be cut to $60,000 for late delivery or increased to $140,000 for early delivery.

The signing of the contract after its clearance through the Office of Production Management accounted for all of the 200 vessels in the Commission's emergency shipbuilding program. The remaining 175 are to be built at yards at Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles; Houston, Texas; Mobile, Ala.; Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore.

These ships are in addition to the 212 which President Roosevelt said would be built under the Lease-Lend Act.

The New Orleans contract calls for delivery of the first ship within 389 days from March 18 and completion of the last of the 25 within 800 days.

Huge Texas Airplane Assembly Plant Finished 45 Days Ahead of Schedule

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Construction of a $7,000,000 airplane assembly plant 45 days ahead of schedule through the use of prefabricated cellular steel, bomb resisting, insulated structural units, was reported.

Developed in the steel laboratories of the H. H. Robertson Company here, the new construction technique was used for the first time in building the North American Aviation Corporation's plant at Dallas, Texas, which is scheduled to be opened April 7.

The plant, one of two which the plane company has under construction, will be equipped to turn out more than 250 bombers monthly. The other plant, of comparable capacity, is located at Kansas City, Kan.

J. Gordon Turnbull, consulting engineer of Cleveland, reported more than 30 per cent was cut from the construction time of the Dallas plant, with completion achieved in 130 days. Twenty acres of roofs were erected at the rate of an acre a day and walls at the rate of one-third acre a day.

Development of the steel unit construction came largely as a result of study of British plants during bombings. The Robertson company claims that only small sections of such type buildings are damaged by bombs. The Dallas plant is windowless, light by flourescent lamps and equipped with bomb baffles at all doors.

Home Mortgages Well Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that 107,144 urban home mortgages amounting to $296,863,000 were recorded during February, compared with 109,689 mortgages aggregating $307,640,000 during January and 94,654 mortgages for $255,628,000 during February of last year.

The Board said also that construction costs for a standard home increased eight-tenths of one per cent during February, compared with a rise of 1.1 per cent during January, and stood at 109.3 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. The February level was 7.6 per cent higher than at a corresponding period a year ago.

American Brake Shoe Plans New Stock Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, New York, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 43,706 shares of preferred stock and 87,412 shares of common stock, without par value, to be held in reserve for conversion of the preferred stock.

The $100 par preferred, bearing 5¼ per cent interest, is to be offered to present holders of common stock on a basis of four-fifths of one share for each share now held. Shares not thus subscribed will be offered to the public through a group of underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., New York, and Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1½ points to 98 per cent of mill capacity due mostly to strikes at the Ford Motor Co. which accounts for about a third of the steel production at Detroit, according to the magazine Steel.

"Problems of steel supply," continues the report, "are being dwarfed by other more vital issues such as the epidemic of strikes, shortages of nonferrous metals and other materials used in the steel industry and shortages of skilled labor. Despite lengthening deliveries, sold out conditions over 1941 on some items and many general dislocations steelmakers are more convinced than ever that eventually there will be a sufficiency of steel.

Conditions to Improve

"Many predict that by early summer present worried conditions will have given place to calm. By then most consumers should have places on order books for the rest of 1941. Moreover, consumers will have become educated in anticipating needs several months ahead as previously they did for only a few weeks hence. Again each week sees new or remodeled steelmaking equipment in operation.

"Relieving the tension is the request of the British that Americans suspend shipments for two months on all carbon steels, concentrating on alloy steels, drop forgings, pig iron and scrap. Moreover, new British purchasing here has been much below expectations at the start of the year, the desire to conserve cargo space being responsible.

"Makers of stainless steels find the nickel supply a bit more free and with the future trend favorable. Stocks of galzanized products at several storage points are liberal and substitutions of other materials prevent undue hardships.

"A comparatively new demand is for chromium molybdenum plates, quarter-inch thick, for armor plate for airplanes, a material which is scarce.

"Steelmakers comment that never have banks been more liberal in extending credit to steel purchasers, resulting in prompt and complete payment to the mills. Banks, too, have performed a service in checking consumers from placing steel orders in duplicae or triplicate among several mills.

Interest in Prices Mild

"Seldom, if ever before, has the industry entered a new quarter without prices having been announced previously for that quarter. Invoicings continue at first quarter quotations on current deliveries, but sales carry clauses, "price in effect at time of shipment," with former quarterly prices virtually abandoned. Interest in prices is only mild."

Based on new maximum prices for iron and steel scrap, as set up at Washington, two of Steel's composite price groups declined last week, steelworks scrap by $1.29 to $18.83 and iron and steel by 14 cents to $38.15. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60.

Dr. Murchison Opposes Fulmer, Bankhead Bills

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, announced he had written 7,500 consumer organizations asking them "to express public disapproval of the Fulmer and Bankhead bills."

Dr. Murchison said the avowed purpose of the bills was to "bestow parity income" on cotton producers and that they would, in effect, mean a 12 per cent retail sales tax on cotton goods costing consumers $500,000,000 a year.

Asbestos Firm Buys Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Purchase of the Marshville cotton mill of Marshville from Walter Lambeth, Charlotte businessman, by the Carolina Asbestos Company of Davidson was announced here by C. H. Carlough, President, as part of a $100,000 production expansion program.

The plant will be renovated and equipment installed for the manufacture of asbestos products for general business and national defense, Mr. Carlough said.

Some contemplated expansion at the Davidson plant and operation of the Marshville plant will increase production by about 50 per cent.

The Marshville mill has not been operated in recent years.

Monitor Index at Highest Level Since First of Year

In the closing week of March, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose to the highest level since the first of the year. At 113.1 (prel.) on March 29, the index compared with 112.3 on March 22 and 94.5 on March 30, last year.

The advance in the index was due largely to a greater-than-seasonal rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings. The adjusted figure for electric power production maintained the relatively steady level of the last few weeks, dipping only slightly less than usual for the week.

Bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, exceeded expectations for both seasonal and intramonthly decline, but failed to offset the gains in the other two components.

Strikes in the automobile industry accounted for a decline in both steel operations and automobile production for the past week. Steel production rate dropped 1½ points to 98 per cent of capacity, with only one district, New England, showing an increase. Auto output dipped contra-seasonally.

With Easter buying providing an impetus to merchandise markets, retail sales were reported from 13 to 18 per cent above the post-Easter period of last year. Merchants, however, found encouragement in buying which extended beyond holiday demands.

Wholesale commodity prices continued their rise of recent weeks, reaching a level 5 per cent above a year ago and the highest level in three years.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 29,* 1941	Mar. 22 1941	Mar. 30 1940
Combined index	113.1	112.3	94.5
Bk debits outside NYC	111.1	113.6	91.4
Elec power production	113.0	112.9	100.7
Misc carloadings	115.1	110.5	83.3

*Preliminary

Use of Substitute Materials Urged To Manufacture Household Articles

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special agency was established by defense officials to develop and encourage use of substitutes in the manufacture of household articles ordinarily made from materials now needed for the armament program.

Robert E. McConnell, mining engineer and former president of various research firms, was appointed to head the agency, which was officially designated the conservation unit of the Office of Production Management.

An additional task for it will be to keep reclaimed strategic materials moving steadily into industrial channels.

Substitutes for aluminum, tungsten, magnesium, nickel, and zinc will be the first objects of the agency's search. Later, rubber and other non-mineral materials will be considered.

A large number of companies already have started substitutions in order to save strategic materials. For instance, the telephone industry is using steel instead of aluminum dial wheels on its new instruments. Telephones requiring less nickel and zinc are being tried out.

At the request of the OPM, the refrigerator industry is replacing aluminum ice trays with trays made of synthetic rubber, plastics, and copper.

A number of airplane manufacturers are testing plastics for use in place of metals in cowl covers and flooring.

The possibilities of plastics are being studied also by makers of automobiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and some other consumer goods.

As the Government directed industry's attention toward substitutes, it moved at the same time to strengthen its control over the output of aluminum.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Defense Director of Priorities, issued an order setting forth a formula for the allocation of aluminum to both defense and non-defense industries. The broad effect will be to curtail sharply the amounts going to such civilian uses as manufacture of cooking utensils.

U. S. Receives Large Tungsten Shipment

NEW YORK (AP)—A $3,000,000 shipment of high-grade tungsten ore has arrived at Staten Island from Rangoon on the Western Queen, under charter to the Isthmian line, Marine quarters revealed. The shipment was roughly 20 per cent of the quota set for 1941 defense needs.

The cargo, third large delivery of tungsten since last fall, was produced in China and carried over the Burma road to Rangoon. The ore weighed around 1,900 tons.

Tungsten is one of the important alloys used in making high speed steels, armor-piercing bullet cores and other military equipment. It ranks high in the federal list of strategic materials. The Government has estimated 1941 needs at around 10,000 tons of ore, or four to five times normal annual requirements.

Last week the Office of Production Management put into effect a general priorities system for ferro-tungsten, tungsten metal powder and tungsten compounds.

Lumber Business Up Sharply in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Lumbering, the backbone of the Pacific Northwest's industrial activity, is enjoying a sharp increase in orders, production and shipments. Such is the report issued by the Oregon State Forestry Department, coincident with the regular monthly report of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

Since the beginning of 1941 every phase of the lumber industry has continued to report constant increases in operations. Estimates of 1941 probable productions, based on figures compiled from 1940 records, have been exceeded, in some instances as much as 5 per cent.

Lumbermen attribute the increase in business to two primary factors: the national defense program, and exceedingly mild weather which has permitted full operation of lumber camps.

It has been learned that during recent months small operators have increased in numbers, due to the increased market. In addition, many small operators, generally classed as one-shift plants, have increased their production to a two-shift program, operating 16 hours per day.

Records disclosed that lumber production on the west coast during the month of February amounted to 167,196,000 board feet. This was the figure which exceeded estimates by 5 per cent.

Advisory Committee On Paint Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Defense officials announced the formation of an advisory committee on paint and protective coatings to assist in obtaining supplies for the Government.

The committee was formed at a conference of about 60 leaders in the industry and officials of the OPM.

"There are shortages in a number of the materials used to make paints, varnishes and lacquers," the OPM said in a statement. "Shipping space for some imported materials is limited and the general defense program has created heavy demand for various domestic materials such as aluminum and zinc."

The committee:

Ernest T. Trigg of the National Paint, Lacquer and Varnish Company, Washington; T. Melson, of the du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del.; Paul S. Kennedy of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; Rea Paul, of the National Lead Company, New York; A. J. Wittenberg, of Stroock & Wittenberg, New York; William Mueller, of Stoney-Mueller, Lyndhurst, N. J.; Frank L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and Werner G. Smith of the Werner G. Smith Company, Cleveland.

Auto Makers Urge Reducing Used-Car Stock

DETROIT—The automobile manufacturers who have been piling up a surplus of new cars against a possible shortage later in the year have begun to take notice of growing accumulation of second-hand vehicles and efforts to reduce the stock are being pressed vigorously.

Gossip in trade circles earlier in the current model year had it that used cars would be kept at relatively high price levels because of an anticipated curtailment of new vehicle production early in the 1942 model period. Current indications—with rather heavy stocks on hand tying up considerable dealer capital—are that the initial guesses were all wrong.

Relatively late models of used cars are available in liberal volume and the car manufacturers are losing no opportunity to advertise the fact that prices at present are lower than usual.

The pile-up of used vehicles results from the heavy demand for new units that has prevailed ever since the present model year began officially last October. Very few of the new car sales now are made without the acceptance of a used car in the transaction.

One result of the heavy retail activity of the last six months, according to sales executives is that current used car stocks include many vehicles with relatively small mileage on their speedometers. The rush for new-car purchases, trade sources explain, has brought many units only a year old into the dealer hands.

Despite the liberal used-car stocks, the trade is not at all apprehensive of another serious "problem" arising out of the second-hand-vehicle situation.

At the same time the manufacturers' sales executives are urging as rapid a reduction as possible in individual stocks. They point out that the heavy trade-in activity in late-model vehicles with high allowance increases the amount of dealer capital "frozen," temporarily or otherwise in used cars.

New-car production took a decided slump last week as a result of the stoppage of Ford production due to the strike at the company's big River Rouge plant. According to Ward's Automotive Reports, the industry output last week was 116,255 vehicles, a drop from the previous week's 124,165.

Standard Oil, Calif. Net $1.73 a Share

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of California reported it made $22,487,586 net profit in 1940. That was $1.73 a share on the 13,003,953 shares outstanding and compared with 1939 profit of $17,882,505 or $1.38 a share.

Gross operating income receded to $176,144,614 from $177,650,184. Domestic sales backed down only slightly to $138,548,000 from $139,973,000. Foreign business, though considerably lower, fell less rapidly than during 1939.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1307 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon Street—2 rooms, fireplace, large living room and closets, electric kitchen; strictly modern. Long. 3299.

FARMS FOR SALE

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

6 miles north of 130 Acre Dairy Farm, a mile off Little Falls Road, known as Carpenter Farm. One of the finest farms in the section. MRS. MAE T. H. CARPENTER, 194 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y.

PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS
Boston Housing Authority
U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-5R

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed Bids for the construction of the U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project Mass. 2-5R, Orchard Park, in the Roxbury District, City of Boston, Massachusetts, until Two (2) o'clock, p. m., Eastern Standard Time, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1941 at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts at which time and place all Bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The successful Bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory Performance and Payment Bond as set forth in the Specification.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates as set forth in Schedule contained in the Specification must be paid on this Project. A copy of such schedule may be obtained without cost upon application therefor at the office of the Boston Housing Authority. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and conditions of employment.

Contract Documents, including Drawings and Specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Duplicate Documents may be obtained by depositing $100, in the form of a certified check, with the Boston Housing Authority for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded to each person who returns all the documents in good condition within 10 days after opening of Bids.

The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the General Bidders and to waive any informalities in Bidding, if it be in the public interest so to do. The Boston Housing Authority also reserves the right to reject any or all Bids of the Sub-Bidders and to waive any informalities in the Bidding, if such rejection or waiver be in conformance with Chapter 480 of the Massachusetts Acts of 1939.

Cash, certified check on, or a certification of deposit issued by, a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Boston Housing Authority, or a satisfactory Bid Bond executed by the Bidder and a surety Company, shall be submitted with each Bid as follows:

(1) By General Bidder: in the amount of $50,000.00.
(2) By Sub-Bidders listed under Item 2 of the General Contractor's Bid Form in not less than 5% of the Sub-Bidder's Bid Price.

No Bid of a General Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the approval by the United States Housing Authority of the award of the Contract by the Boston Housing Authority, and no Bid of a Sub-Bidder shall be withdrawn for a period of thirty (30) days subsequent to the award of a Contract to the General Contractor, without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
By John A. Breen
CHAIRMAN

Date April 7, 1941

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—38' Matthews Cruiser; excellent condition, new engine, completely equipped; inspection invited at Barnstable, Mass. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six acres of high land overlooking Massachusetts Bay; cool, quiet; three minutes from foremost Cape Cod Theatre. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Four desirable lots on salt water; cool and pleasant; five minutes from Buzzards Bay Village. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

WHITE couple, Protestant, good cook, chauffeur and houseman; references required; $135 per month. Tel. Asp. 4014 (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St.: N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 325 Riverside, Apt. 122—Attractive single, private bath; refined private family; business person; $6.00. AC. 2-0432.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — SINGLE CORNER ROOM IN PRIVATE HOME FOR GENTLEMAN; NICELY FURNISHED, UNLIMITED PHONE; CONVENIENT TO TRANSPORTATION. 5629 KANSAS AVE., N. W. PHONE GE. 2003 BEFORE 9 A. M. OR AFTER 6 P. M.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman wants unfurnished room. ARTHUR GROVES, 3134 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. MOnument 2-7672.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, wide experience, offers services companion to elderly person or mother's substitute to child over 4 years. Write Box Z-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting Glass Hardware
BAMBERGER-ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men and Women
738 13TH STREET N. W.

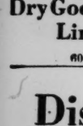
Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
Miss Daisy Russell, Prop.
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Work Done by Graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Mabel Harrell Hairdresser
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Maine

AUBURN



HEATING, PLUMBING and SHEET METAL WORK
PERKINS & CURTIS, Inc.
76 Academy Street Tel. 162W

for EASTER

Easter Lilies 1.00 up
Tulip Plants 1.00 up
Hydrangeas 1.50 up
Rambler Rosebushes 1.50 up
ROAK'S, *Florist*
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

Easter Clothing
Shoes and Sportswear
for
Young Men and Students
COBB-WATSON CO.
57 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.

Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

Ford
Ford
Mercury
Lincoln Zephyr
AUBURN MOTOR SALES, Inc.
Knight Street Tel. 2604

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie
43 MAIN STREET

Little City Market
289 CENTER STREET
Groceries and Meats

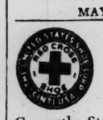
Dial 4554
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

THE PICTURE & GIFT SHOP, INC.
Books, Picture Framing
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Lending Library
13 HAMMOND STREET

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?



CURRAN COMPANY BOOT SHOP
Quality Footwear
Correctly Styled — Reasonably Priced
Walk-Over, Red Cross, Selby Styl-Eez
72 Main Street

G. S. SEAVEY & SON

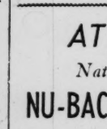
Easter Lilies
$1 to $5 a plant
270 Fourteenth St. Dial 2-1392

FREEPORT

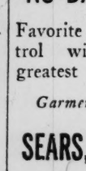
We Are Ready for Spring Painting Business
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes—Paste, Plaster and Brushes—Groceries Meats and Confections.
THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

AT **SEARS**
Nationally famous
NU-BACK FOUNDATIONS
Favorite of thousands. Gives control with freedom. America's greatest value. $2.98 to $4.49.
Garments fitted and adjusted
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
LEWISTON



Easter
Chocolate Bunnies
Eggs and other Novelties
Special Gift Boxes
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 Main St. Lewiston, Maine



Permanents
Contouré Beauty Aids
DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
79 PARK STREET PHONE 1666

HANDBAGS
for Spring and Easter
Fine Assortment at $3.00
FOGG'S LEATHER STORE
123 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Roasted Hams for Easter at
E. L. PROCTORS
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

THE BIBLE
3.00 copy
A perfect Easter Gift. The large type edition fully illustrated with some pictures in color.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

NEW
BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Store
EASTER SPECIALS
Tweed Suits $25 Tweed Coats $19.50

INSURANCE PLANNING
I will be glad to advise ways and means
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Tel. 2-8301

—WALL PAPERS—
We feature Imperial Washable Wall Papers
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422, Call and Deliver

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

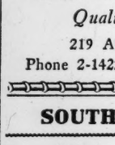
NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
At Easter as well as all through the year we have choice gifts.
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 North Main Street

MERRILL AND COTE
151 North Main St.
Telephones 2770, 2771
CARBURETOR SERVICE

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN R. FIRTH, Mgr.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

A Good Store for
EASTER MILLINERY
in Youthful, Flattering Models!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

NOW is the time to select your garden and flower seeds, while the varieties are all here.
Come in and pick out the choice varieties before they are all gone!
A. H. Britton & Co.

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

William, the Tailor
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Special line of ready-made suits
Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired
45 North Main Street Phone 121

DOVER

Mathes Bros. Co.
Insurance
5 Locust Street Tel. 230

Your spring outfit is ready. Hat, top coat, suit, shoes and accessories. In the up to the minute style. Tel. 230
FARNHAM'S CLOTHIERS
432 Central Ave.

Spring and summer shoes are now in for your inspection. Tel. 338
Walk-Over shoes for men and women
Treadeasy and Vitality shoes for women
Hughes Shoe Store
Morrill Bldg.

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Garrison Hill GREENHOUSES
Tel. 5 Garrison Hill

Flowers
The Freshness of Spring is yours now in Fresh Lovely Flowers

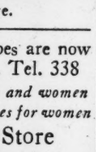
WEBB'S
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Tel. 73 We Deliver 158 Washington St.
BON AMI
Powder and Cake

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
Blue Plate Served from 5 P. M. On
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream.
Made from the best cream obtainable.
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

J. P. KEENAN
352 Central Ave. Tel. 870
Westinghouse Appliances
Electric Equipment

MANCHESTER

Easter Bonnets



The Right Hat awaits you flatteringly trimmed with flowers and veiling. Bretons, Sailors, Large and Small Straws.
Miss MARY CAHILL
50 Hanover Street

Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

CRAIGHEIGH COATS
Are Tailored to Your Taste!
Superbly Tailored—Gracious softness season after season of sure style satisfaction. These are truly the coats you'll prize.
Exclusively sold at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER FURS
Your Cue to Spring Elegance

New collection of stunning jackets, boleros and cleverly draped scarfs in all the fashion-high furs—moderately priced to fit every budget!
Fur storage—Let us protect the beauty and life of your fur in our cold storage vaults.
McLane and Taylor
624 Willow Street

SPRING TOPCOATS
CYRIL JOHNSON COVERT

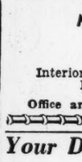
The biggest name in Coverts . . . Scooped this Season for Floyd's own "Fit First" Topcoats.
$27.50
Our Topcoats range in price from $22.50 to $85.00
Charles M. Floyd Co.
Elm and Stark Streets

Make "His" Easter a Happy One With a Gift From
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 ELM STREET

Upholstered Furniture and Rugs
Electrically Washed in Your Home
Mothproofing free
Home Cleaning Co. of N. H.
Manchester 7401—Phones—Nashua 1211-W

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901



NORGE QUIET-FLO ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
Yes! Years ahead in performance and economy. Automatic Defroster.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER STREET

N. GUY RUITER
Hamilton Watches
The Finest in Design and Movement for Men, Women and Children
922 ELM STREET

PHONE 354
There is still time for your
EASTER PERMANENT
Take Time to Look Your Best
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE STREET

PHONE 7310
Clothes—Furniture—Rugs
All work expertly done. Best of materials used.
PARISIAN
Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

The EASTER PARADE
Begins at Shea's
Shoes for the entire family. New Spring and Summer Styles
Shea's Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

EASTER FINERY
EASTER GIFTS
for Milady
The Whole Store Speaks of Spring and Easter Joys
Pariseau's
The Style Center of New Hampshire

EASTER GREETING CARDS
Your friends will appreciate your thoughtfulness
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Spring Outlook *in* **Lounge Chairs**
Exquisitely Upholstered
Chair Beauty plus quality in fabrics.
Refurnish an entire room this spring or dress it up with new pieces.
Prices are right, at
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
W. Central and Franklin Streets

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

MOORE'S MARKET
Why Not Celebrate Special Days in a Special Way in Your Home
Serve the Family
Quality Meats—Vegetables
Fruits—Nuts—Candy
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

CANDY DELICIOUS FOOD
Hearty Foods and Party Foods
Phone 986
7 Temple Street
COLBURN FOOD SHOP

PORTSMOUTH

Easter Apparel and Accessories
Dresses—Coats
Gloves—Bags
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
37 Market St. Tel. 202 and 203

EASTER
Chocolate Bunnies, Eggs and other novelties
Easter Wrapped Package Candies
"Cole Crest" and "Schrafft"
MOULTON'S CANDY SHOP
14 Market Square Tel. 130

PORTSMOUTH ICE & COAL CO.
CITIES SERVICE
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Famous Reading Coal
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Brand New 1941
Stewart-Warner Refrigerator
A famous nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction at a new surprisingly low price
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open Evenings 301 State St.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St

PROVIDENCE

GEORGE F. YOUNG
Creative Printing Service
Photo Engraving Electrotyping
Engraved Cards—Announcements
Invitations
51 Empire Street Room 322

Louds
for Home-Made Candies of Distinction
CHOCOLATES
Packed in attractive Gift Boxes
Tel. Williams 0780 Washington Park

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ ... for ... year, or ... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

Multigraphing Mimeographing
ADDRESSING AND TYPING
VARI-TYPE COMPOSITION FOR PHOTO-OFFSET
MAYBELLE E. TOLMAN
917 Industrial Trust Bldg. Tel. GA 7322

AL. MOORE'S
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Taunton Avenue and John Street
East Providence
Tires, Accessories and Guaranteed Lubrication

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

VIRGINIA APPLIANCE & SERVICE CO.
Northern Virginia Headquarters for Electrical Appliances
Ironrite Ironers
917 King Street Alex. 0333
3119 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, OX. 2373

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

A shop to fit your budget
NANCYE FLEMING SHOP
1512 King St. Te. 3688

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Henby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

LYLES, Florist
Easter Flowers
Wired Everywhere—Free Delivery
905 KING STREET
TEL. AL. 2430

For dependable and courteous dry cleaning service call
SOUTHERN Dry Cleaning Co.
ALEX. 0060 IVY 13000

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN, Inc.
Oldest firm of Realtors and Insurers in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

ALEXANDRIA FLORAL CO.
Presenting Flowers of Distinction From Greenhouse to You
J. TERESI, Prop. Ph. Temple 5442 Ph. 2666
Mt. Vernon Ave. and Braddock Road
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

LYNCHBURG

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 220 Rivermont Ave.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Your Home-Owned Store
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

In Lynchburg—It's
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
for EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS and harmonizing accessories

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Choose from a Big Variety of
SMART ACCESSORIES
for Your Easter COSTUME
D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

NEWPORT NEWS

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Our Fashion Shops display the newest style creations in wearables and accessories for Spring . . . the ones you can wear now and right into summer. The creations of American designers.

WETZEL FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for Easter
Phone 25739 403 Boush St.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

WERGLEY FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
Wedding Cakes, Easter Eggs—Artistic Decorated
ORDERS SHIPPED
621 Colonial Ave. Phone 22838

Our Thirty-Seventh Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Civilian and Military Tailors
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2512 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE	5-2857

ROANOKE

If you want to save on quality FURNITURE . . . RUGS and BEDDING
Be sure to investigate and compare our quality . . . We'll save you plenty.
SEE . . . SHERRILL'S
Colonial Furniture Studio 34 Kirk Ave.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street S. E.

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE VIRGINIA

Quality Clothes for Women
at
THE NATALIE SHOPPE
Up-to-the-Minute Things for Easter
301 S. Jefferson Street Dial 3-0678

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION — DIAL 55501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

Propst-Childress Shoe Co.
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
Dial 9269 Roanoke, Virginia
"'Tis a Feat to Fit Feet"
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with Milk
1325 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

"CHEER UP"
your clothes are new only once—but they can be renewed many times by your Sanitone Cleaner. Call 21-125 for Elite Sanitone.
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
Virginia Street

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIO
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

CLARKSBURG

McMULLEN CLASSICS
Exclusive with
BLANCHE R. CROPP
123 South Third Street

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
Madison Mines
Greenhouses
512 Milford St.
Telephone 885
BONDED SERVICE

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

FOLLOW SUIT for EASTER
New, new suits for Easter of crisp failles, smooth coverts and soft, sheer wools are fashioned to minimize your waist.
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
FOR
Better Clothes

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

Above All
The Right Hat
BERNICE HAT SHOP
122 South 4th Street

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in:

CHARLESTON	LOGAN
CLARKSBURG	MORGANTOWN
CLENDENIN	POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT	RIPLEY
BECKLEY	SPENCER
WEST UNION	HUNTINGTON

HUNTINGTON

Easter Clothes
for Men and Boys
FURS FOR WOMEN
ANGEL'S
918 4th Avenue

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

RUGS—DRAPERIES
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
"BLUE DEL"
Interior Decorators
446 10th Street

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes
for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children
THE KIDDIE CORNER
948 FOURTH AVENUE

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
MEN'S CLOTHING
and
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC—OLDSMOBILE
and
GOOD USED CARS
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH ST. TEL. 21929

MODEL LAUNDRY
and
DRY CLEANERS
2047 Third Ave. Phone 9134

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

MORGANTOWN

Hardware
for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

Quality Furniture
Loving Furniture Co.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut St.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN
(Continued)

Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
China—Silverware
Exclusive Gifts for All Occasions
Dial 7713, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.

McCOY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 Fayette St. Opposite West Penn
PHONE 6123
Morgantown, W. Va.

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
Wheeling's Flower Shop
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline St.

John O. Tucker
1140 CHAPLINE STREET
Insurance
Life and General
Wheeling, West Virginia

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Have you tried the new
NYLON HOSE
Beautifully clear and sheer, long lasting stockings made from the new miracle fibre. 1.65 pr. Robinson's
7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
Birks Bldg. 2-5751

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

R. & W. POWELL GROCER
KNOX GELATINE
Phone 2-2411

Chas. L. McKinley
Plumbing, Heating, and Tinsmithing Service
Office 43 Besserer Street
Night Calls 7,1901 3,4880
Opp. Post Office Terminal 4,0274

MacDONALD Tire Shop
DUNLOP
TIRES AND TUBES
NATIONAL BATTERIES
Vulcanizing • Road Service
248 Albert Street 2-9644

LADY BILTMORE HATS
Tailored felts of unusual smartness 5.95
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued.)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 7-0235

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Walk-Over Shoes
in TORONTO at
K. B. LOHEED . . . 290 Yonge Street

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Specializing in Half Size
DRESSES and COATS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7194
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued.)

New Life for Last Year's Garments
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware
Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing
Beach Ave. and Kingston Road Gr. 4055

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU 3322 N. T. 1233

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Easter Flowers and Plants
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

EASTER GIFTS
bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

MODERN COLD STORAGE
12 Months Insurance
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Car
SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
GENERAL REPAIRS
We Sell
Quaker State Oil
Goodyear Tires
Seat and Arm Rest Covers
HAYES GARAGE
1179 Drummond Street
Give the car that spring treat
Ma 6926 Res. El 2284

Complete Apparel for All Men
• BURBERRYS
• ENGLISH SHOES
• HABERDASHERY
• SUITS
• SPORTSWEAR
• HATS
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.50 up
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Souvenirs Gifts
Hand Bags Traveling Bags
Ottawa Leather Goods Ltd.
1005a St. Catherine W. LA 3820
"Everything in Leather"

European Local Classified
(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W 14 Telephone Western 0181

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators.
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4743

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY 85 Packington Road, Acton, London, W 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St. London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines)

POST WANTED

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K	Y	■	T	I	M	E	■	Y	E	T
E	A	T	■	T	A	C	K	■	E	H
	T	I	N	■	S	H	I	P	■	A
P	E	C	A	N	■	O	R	I	O	N
O	■	K	I	E	L	■	K	R	A	
C	T	■	L	O	O	P	■	R	H	O
K	I	P	■	N	O	O	N	■	U	P
E	R	I	S	■	S	E	A	M	■	U
T	E	M	P	L	E	■	P	A	S	S

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alcevedo, Carlos (kär'-lōs äl'-sā-vā'-thō) — Argentina's new Foreign Minister.

De Kristoffy, Joseph—popular spelling for **József** (yō'-zhĕf dē krish'-tôf-fi) — Hungarian Minister to Soviet Russia.

Isakoff, Admiral I. S. (ē'-sá-kôf')—Newly appointed Chief of Russian Naval Staff.

Kokoschka, Oskar (ōs'-kär kō'-kôsh-kä) — Famous contemporary Czech painter.

Kuznetsoff, Admiral Nicholas—popular spelling for **Nikolai**—(nī-kŭ-lī' kōōz-ni-tsôf')—Chief of the Soviet Navy.

Labonne, Érik (á'-rēk' là-bôn')—French Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Matchek, Dr. Vlatko (vlät'-kō mä'-chĕk) — Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia, and Croat peasant leader.

Northcote, Sir Geoffrey (nôrth'-kŭt) — Governor of Hong Kong.

Thorborg, Kerstin (chĕrs'-tĭn tōōr'-bōr-y') — Swedish mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Tokle, Torger (tōr'-gĕr tōk'-lĕ)—Ski jumper who won the 1941 Eastern Ski Crown by setting a new North American record.

von Heeren, Viktor (vĭk'-tôr fôn hā'-rĕn) — German Minister to Yugoslavia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Harar (hä'-rär)—Important Ethiopian town on the railroad between Djibouti and Addis Ababa, now occupied by the British.

Hargeisa (här-gā'-ē-sä)—Town in the interior of British Somaliland, reoccupied by the British.

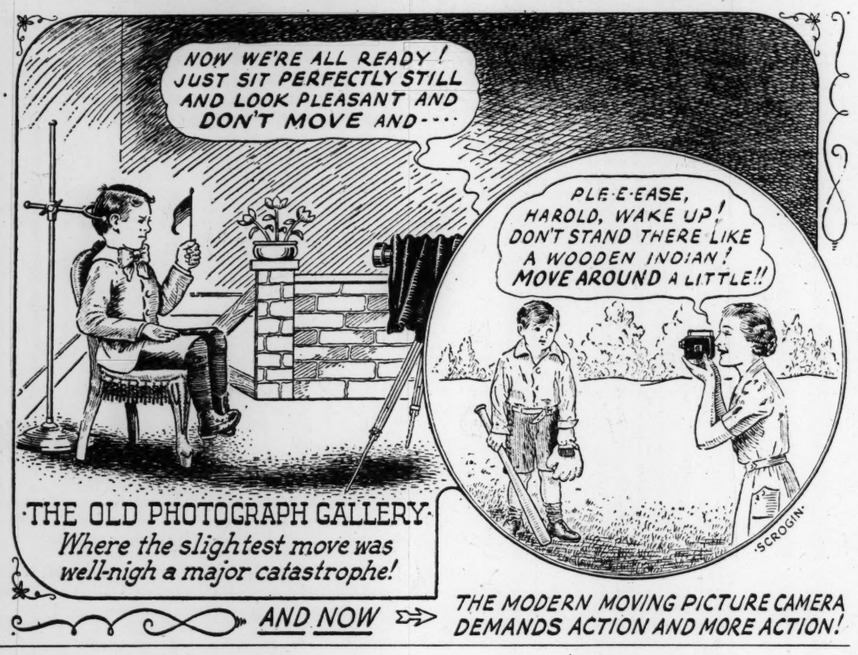
Sarajevo (sä'-rä-yĕ-vô)—City of Yugoslavia, where Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated in 1914.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ęvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Building Speed

A semi-bomb-proof three room and bath cottage of concrete was recently assembled in 28 minutes in California in a demonstration.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


NOW WE'RE ALL READY! JUST SIT PERFECTLY STILL AND LOOK PLEASANT AND DON'T MOVE AND····
PLE·E·EASE, HAROLD, WAKE UP! DON'T STAND THERE LIKE A WOODEN INDIAN! MOVE AROUND A LITTLE!!
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Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Violin String Changes Its Pitch When Fingered?

Many musical instruments produce their tones by the vibrations of strings or wires. The strings may be set to vibrating by being hammered (as in the piano); plucked (as in the guitar); or bowed (as in the violin).

Whether the note produced by the vibration of any given string will be high or low depends on the speed or frequency at which it vibrates. The frequency, in turn, depends on four factors: (1) the length of the string; (2) the material of which it is made; (3) its diameter; and (4) the tension or tightness with which it is stretched.

In such instruments as the piano and harp, the range of tones is obtained by varying the size and length of the strings. However, in instruments like the violin, guitar, mandolin, etc., a wide range of notes is obtained from a limited number of strings by "stopping" or shortening the vibrating length of the string with the finger.

According to what is known in physics as the law of lengths, the frequency at which a string vibrates (other factors remaining constant) varies inversely as its length. That is, the shorter the string, the higher the frequency and the higher the pitch of the tone. By the use of a sonometer, this rule of lengths may clearly be demonstrated. The sonometer consists of a wooden sounding box across which two piano wires are stretched, their tensions adjusted until they emit exactly the same note when set to vibrating.

If a movable bridge is placed in the exact center of one string, cutting its vibrating length in half, the half string will sound a note just an octave higher than the other. Since the octave of any notes has twice the frequency of the original note, reducing the string's length by half must have doubled its frequency. This proof of the rule may be extended by using the movable bridge to shorten the string to lengths corresponding to the frequency ratios of any note in the scale, with a like result.

The violinist applies the law of lengths by substituting his flying fingers for the movable bridge, shortening the vibrating length of the fiddle strings to produce the needed tones.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Quotation

CHANGE lays not her hand upon truth.
—SWINBURNE.

Brevities

Punch ©: A motorist wants to know what garage mechanics wipe their greasy hands on when there are no steering wheels about.

Chicago Daily News: Make the best of your surroundings. The duck pond is an ocean to the tadpole.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A scenic mountainous region in New York State, through which the Hudson River runs.
2. A university city in Saxony.
3. A large evergreen tree of northern California, having shiny oval or oblong leaves, dense white flowers, and yellow berries.
4. The Avenidag de Julio in Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5. Louisiana, on January 8.
6. Missouri River.
7. The best known work of the pre-historic Mound Builders, who once inhabited the region from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It is in the shape of a serpent, 1,300 feet long, and built near Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio. Now the property of Harvard University.
8. A name given Singapore because of its formidable defenses.
9. Palmetto Rancho, Texas; May 11, 1865.
10. A sea between the West Indies and South America.

Daily Anecdote

No Compromise

When, in 1888, Grover Cleveland was renominated by the Democratic Party for a second term in the White House, he was extremely gratified, as he wanted very much to have his administration endorsed by a re-election. This seemed quite possible if one powerful organization, grown rebellious, could be induced to continue its support of the President.

President Cleveland, during his first term, had not been inclined to favor this recalcitrant organization in his appointments, and this had finally caused its members to hint more than casually that unless Cleveland appointed a certain individual Collector of the Port of New York, it would not support him for re-election.

A New York politician went to the President and explained the situation with great care.

"I believe you are right," said Mr. Cleveland, "in stating that unless I make the appointment demanded by your organization I am likely to lose New York, and if I lose New York very likely I will lose the election. I want to be re-elected; but the price they want is more than I can pay. You may inform your committee that rather than appoint a man I know to be unworthy of an important office I will go down in defeat."

Cleveland did lose New York, and by doing so lost the election. He stated, however, that he never regretted paying this price for holding to an honest conviction.

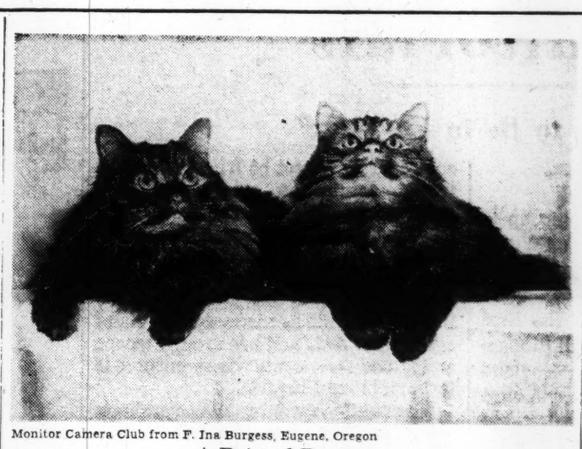
Cheaper Times

Historians have confirmed the fact that the discovery of America cost in the neighborhood of $7,200. Columbus drew a salary of $320 a year—less than a dollar a day. His captains' annual pay was $180, and his crew made out on $2.25 a month. To equip the entire expedition cost but $2,800.

Lawyers' fees in the days of Edward IV were also proportionately low. In a baronet's diary appears the entry: "Paid to Roger Fylpott, learned in the law, 3 shillings, with fourpence for his dinner."

The clergy were not much better paid. John Knox, the leading divine of Scotland, received only $220 a year or about $4 a week. This was a dollar a week more than Scottish judges got.

But if salaries were almost nothing beside modern standards, consider the low cost of food. A dollar went a long way when it came to buying a family's Christmas dinner. The itemized bill would have read: Turkey, 10 cents; cranberry sauce, 2 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; turnips, 1 cent; celery, 1 cent; plum pudding, 2 cents. For a household of six the grand total was only 17 cents, or less than 3 cents a head.



Monitor Camera Club from F. Ina Burgess, Eugene, Oregon

A Pair of Persians

In Lighter Vein

Or So It Seems

Visitor: "Say, some of these taxicab drivers are good. Why, they can turn around on a dime."

Native: "Yes, but they charge 50 cents for doing it."

Double Talk

Down South a Negro woman was buying eggs in a store run by another Negro.

"Is dese aigs fresh?" she asked. The salesman replied, "I'se not sayin' dat dey ain't."

To which she countered, "I ain't askin' ye ain't dey ain't, I'se askin' is dey is?"

Liberality That Costs

Mr. Newlywed (solicitously): "And tell me, dear, how do you get along with the butcher?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Oh, wonderful, darling! He's such a generous man. Whenever I order a four-pound roast he never fails to send one that weighs from six to eight."

On a Routine Trip

The irate parent stormed up and down the room before the trembling suitor.

"Do you mean to say," he shouted, "that you came to my office to ask for my daughter's hand? I might as well be frank with you and tell you that you could have saved yourself a journey."

"Oh, that's all right," sighed the suitor. "I had another message to deliver in the same building."

Answers, London

"An incendiary—where's that bucket of sand?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Care of Animals

London

Whoever has been long enough in England to know its people individually, is struck by their almost universal love for animals and their care of them. Even in the midst of the horrors of war, these loyal companions are not forgotten.

Not far from the British Museum an air raid post for immediate care of injured animals has been established. Knowledge of it came through a letter from an author well known in America for stories which are rarely, if ever, without a dog among the characters. The letter tells its own story and also casts a side light on the undaunted spirit of the English people.

"At 6 a. m. recently one morning after a night bombing, Mary went down to open the Animal First Aid Post and met two girls and a man carrying a cat in a rug. They belonged to a small cinema that had collapsed over their heads but, instead of becoming hysterical or going home, they were looking for a place of refuge for the cinema cat. . . . I think also that will give you a true picture of London at this time. I never saw anything like the spirit of the people, and as for panic, there is not a sign of it."

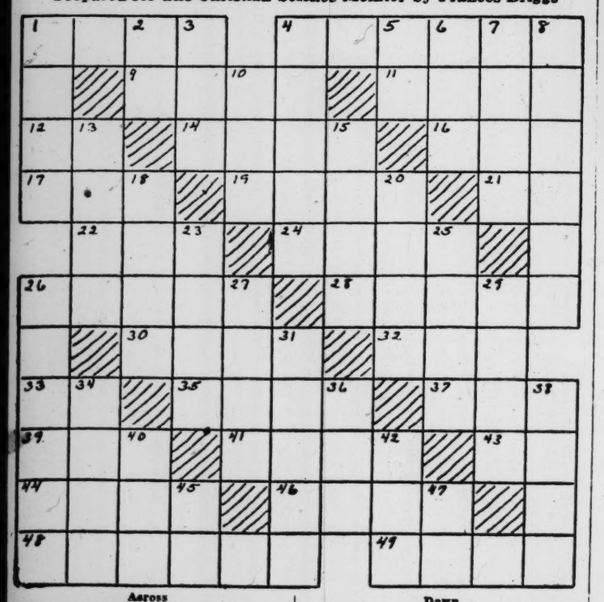
Where Would You Find—

1. The Highlands of the Hudson?
2. Leipzig?
3. A madroña?
4. The widest street in the world?
5. The Battle of New Orleans celebrated as a public holiday?
6. The river on which Omaha is located?
7. Serpent Mound?
8. The Gibraltar of Asia?
9. The last battle of the Civil War?
10. The Caribbean Sea?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the stock or handle of a whip?
5—Who is one of Mrs. Bardell's lawyers in "Pickwick Papers"?
9—What animal of Asia and Africa is used as beast of burden for riding, and for its milk and flesh?
11—Scandinavian feminine name.
12—Stephen Foster wrote of a home in what State (abbr.)?
14—According to Burns, what is one of things that no man can tether?
16—Still.
17—To consume.
19—What do you call a slight sewing with long stitches?
21—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
23—What is used for plating sheets of iron?
24—What is sometimes scuttled?
26—What is a species of hickory nut of south central U. S.?
28—What is a conspicuous constellation?
30—What canal connects North Sea with the Baltic?
32—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
33—What is one of States having mountain laurel for its State flower (abbr.)?
34—What is a stitch in crocheting, knitting, netting and tatting?
37—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
38—What is undressed hide of a young steer, cow, or horse?
41—Middle of the day is what?
43—Toward a higher place.
44—Who threw apple inscribed "for the fairest"?
45—What is fold or line formed by sewing together two edges of cloth?
46—A pagoda is what?
48—What is a permit, ticket, or order, allowing one free transportation, admission, etc.?

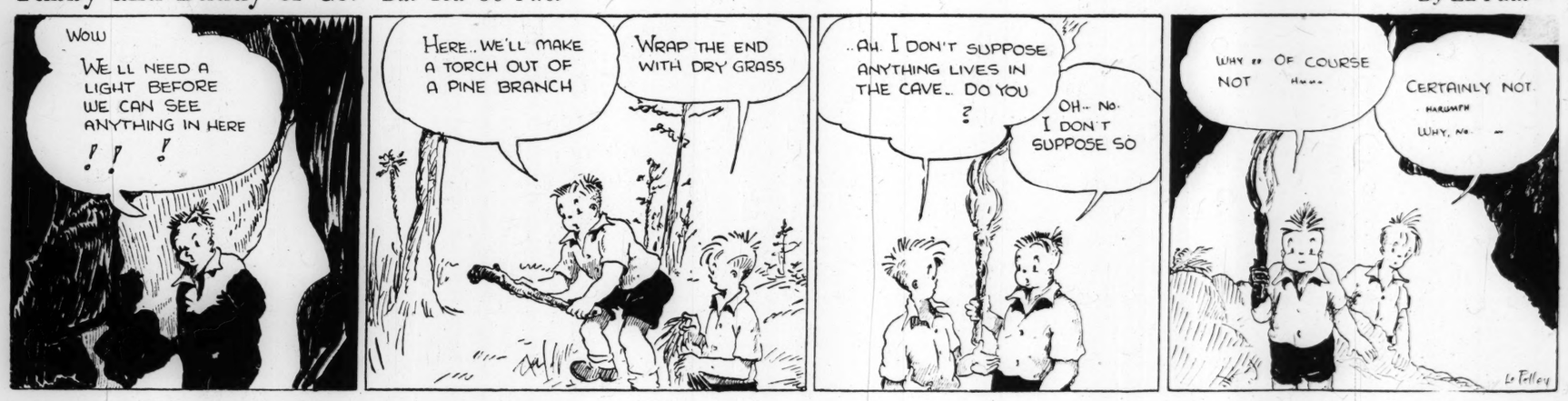
Down

1—What is residue obtained when coal is subjected to destructive distillation?
2—Home of a fabulous wizard.
3—Darling.
4—Who was author of "Twenty Years After"?
5—Act.
6—Crafty.
7—What is a molding formed of concave and convex segments of a circle?
8—What prophet was an adviser of David?
10—A snaffle is what?
13—What is any of certain eucalypts?
15—Who was a mountain nymph in love with Narcissus?
18—What is a light quick audible beat, as of a clock?
20—What is a church called in Scotland?
23—A brad is what?
25—What is a gust, as of wind?
26—Lucy Locket lost what?
27—What is used in glow lamps and tubes for display purposes?
29—What is most important of Hawaiian Islands?
31—What is an antonym of "tense"?
34—What is a band or hoop surrounding rim of a wheel?
36—Who was author of "The Gold Bug"?
38—What is a musical work?
40—Who is hero of a Milne comedy?
42—Siesta is what?
45—The Canary Islands belong to what country (abbr.)?
47—What is symbol for masurium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

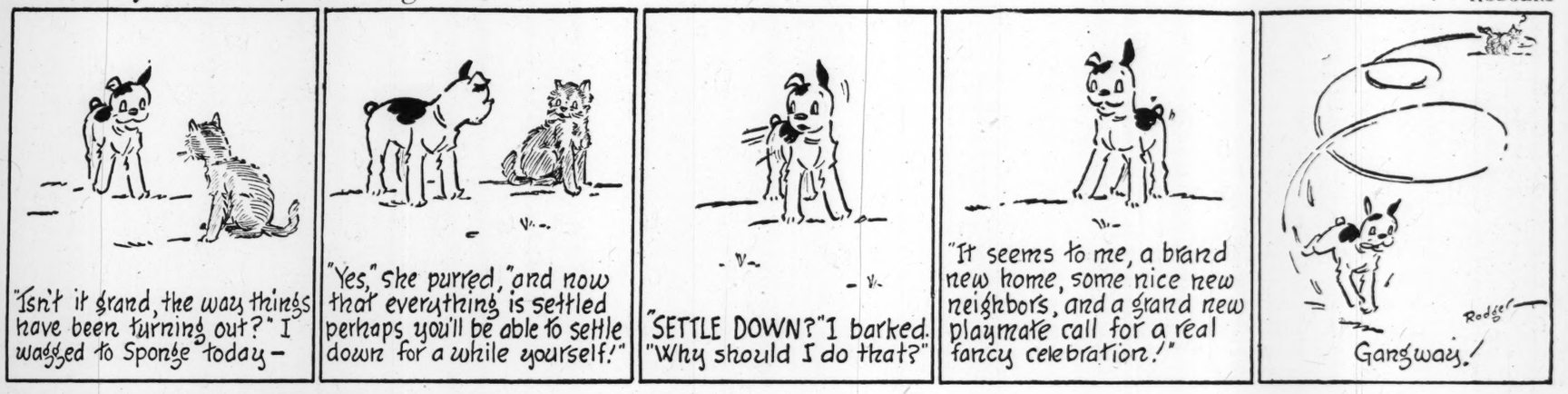
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But You Go First*

By LE PELI


WOW
WE'LL NEED A LIGHT BEFORE WE CAN SEE ANYTHING IN HERE ! ! !
HERE..WE'LL MAKE A TORCH OUT OF A PINE BRANCH
WRAP THE END WITH DRY GRASS
..AH. I DON'T SUPPOSE ANYTHING LIVES IN THE CAVE.. DO YOU ?
OH.. NO. I DON'T SUPPOSE SO
WHY ?? OF COURSE NOT HMM..
CERTAINLY NOT HARUMPH
WHY, NO ...
LeTelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

RODGERS


"Isn't it grand, the way things have been turning out?" I wagged to Sponge today—
"Yes," she purred, "and now that everything is settled perhaps you'll be able to settle down for a while yourself."
"SETTLE DOWN?" I barked. "Why should I do that?"
"It seems to me, a brand new home, some nice new neighbors, and a grand new playmate call for a real fancy celebration!"
Rodgers
Gangway!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Time Like the Present*

By THE HAGERS

"BALDPATE HAS DRAKEVILLE'S GOOD AT HEART. IT'S UP TO US TO DO OUR PART.
GOOD TEAM-WORK, TED, IS WHAT WE NEED; UNITED EFFORT WILL SUCCEED."
"YOU'RE RIGHT, WADDLES." I SAW TED GRIN. "TODAY'S A GOOD DAY TO BEGIN.
TO PROVE THAT THIS IS NOT MERE TALK WE'LL BOTH SWEEP OFF MY FRONT SIDEWALK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Oh, to Be in England!"

He did not choose the place.

He did not choose the time.

All the circumstances leading up to Reichsführer Hitler's attack on Yugoslavia and Greece indicate that his hand was forced.

But not in the sense that the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, would have us believe: "England is about to commit another crime against Europe." Certainly Britain has encouraged the Yugoslavs to stand for their freedom. Britain has encouraged and helped the Greeks to stand for theirs. The position of the Nazis in the Balkans is due not to a British crime, however, but to an Italian one.

The story of this Balkan war begins a few hours before Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini met at Florence, October 28, 1940. Il Duce had long been getting the short end of Axis profits. Without waiting to discuss his plan at the Florence conference, Mussolini handed Greece an ultimatum and then struck. This assertion of Fascist independence was not missed by the Nazis. They made it plain they did not sympathize with the Italian action and promised no more than diplomatic aid.

Berlin foresaw what a dangerous chapter of the war Il Duce's rashness might open up. The situation required handling with gloves. The Nazis handled Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria with gloves. The Yugoslavs considered what was in the gloves. As soon as someone called the Nazi bluff, Berlin's attempt to aid Italy by diplomatic means had to be translated into war, for by that time not only Italian but Nazi prestige had been involved.

Thus the forcing of the Nazis' hand can be credited to their Fascist collaborators. The crime, like the crime that brought on the entire war in 1939, was aggression by an Axis Power against a smaller State.

This upshot of rivalry within the Axis has brought into the open another and probably more important rivalry: that between the signers of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact that cleared the way for the attack on Poland.

Russia and Yugoslavia have now entered into a pact of friendship, subject to ratification, which proclaims Russian opposition to the Nazi attack on Yugoslavia, and indicates an increasing activity on Russia's part to stall the Nazi machine in the Balkans. Naturally, Turkey has interpreted the Russian attitude as encouraging a stand against the Axis and has massed troops and issued statements whose purpose is to immobilize Bulgaria.

Meanwhile April, by all accounts an ideal month in which to be in England, is moving along. The British wait for Hitler. It is only a week or so since the Nazi radio was reported reviving the song, "We're Sailing for England." The British are not counting on his not coming, but if Herr Hitler doesn't show up, there will be no need this time to ask why.

The first stages of the Nazi war against Yugoslavia and Greece may favor the Nazi publicity machine. The northern part of Yugoslavia is flat, difficult to defend against the mechanized German divisions, and the Yugoslavs are probably prepared only to delay the German advance. They will make their stand farther south, south even of Belgrade. The key to Nazi strategy is thought by expert opinion to lie near the juncture of the Greek, Yugoslav and Bulgarian frontiers where an attempt doubtless will be made to drive a wedge between the Greeks and the Yugoslavs.

Britain announces it has placed considerable forces in Greece. The German move had been anticipated for weeks. This is to be no battle of Norway. Both sides have big supply problems; the Germans through mountain passes and river valleys only one of which, the Vardar, is really adaptable to German needs; Britain by the long sea route through the Mediterranean.

This is a battle in which the odds cannot yet be counted. For Britain the stakes are big, the risks likewise. The Allies begin with the heartening knowledge that Hitler did not choose the ground and that he has had to strike here when he would rather have been striking elsewhere. Moreover he cannot foresee what the end will be, nor indeed of what it will be the end.

An Ancient Music

Bird notes are links in a silver chain long as the ages are long. Every Spring is a new Spring for the eyes, except, maybe, where the crocuses wake memories buried with them in another season. The trees are old friends, true; but their garb is new. The lilac's plumes are as new as an Easter bonnet. The buds are innocent of all our yesterdays.

But the song of birds is sweet with an ancient sound, as of suspended Chinese crystals touching one another lightly in a soft breeze. The song of birds is old with wisdom breathed into antique flutes; older still, even, with the blithe ignorance puffed into Pan-pipes. And Spring comes in bearing a silver chain, an endless chain that catches the bright sparklets of sound as little mirrors catch sunlight and toss it carelessly back on the air.

Spring is a bright new stranger with the voice of an old, loved friend.

Protection for Soldiers

"I am not writing this from a sentimental standpoint but from that of a former U. S. Marine Corps Sergeant in the World War," says a letter from a Christian Science Monitor reader in California, urging "some immediate action to protect the morale of the officers and men" from organized vice in the vicinity of Army camps.

"Our Nation owes it to the boys who are joining the armed forces today to see to it that they have as good a chance to avoid temptation as their fathers had in 1917," writes Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National W. C. T. U. "We approach this question simply as mothers and not as crusaders. We recall that from 1901 to 1933 all alcoholic beverages, which includes beer, were outlawed from Army canteens and that in 1917 Congress banned all liquor from camp areas. . . . Because our men are the finest in the world today is all the more reason we should try to keep them that way."

The companion bills of Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas and Representative John M. Houston (D) of Kansas, now in the hands of the Military Affairs Committees of both houses, aim at banning liquor from all military camps and establishing a zone around such camps from which liquor and prostitution shall be prohibited. These bills deserve support and passage.

A Crucial Strike Settled

To those who have been following closely the strike situation as it affects American defense production there could hardly be any better news than that the Allis-Chalmers dispute in Milwaukee has been settled.

The number of workers involved is by no means the largest in current labor controversies, but the volume of defense orders held by this plant is important not only intrinsically but for the equipping of other war industries. The disagreement seemed to be a particularly stubborn one, for it had resisted the mediatory efforts of both the United States Conciliation Service and the Office of Production Management.

The crucial issue in this strike was the demand for what the leadership of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers local organization called "union security." They objected to the alleged gibes of a small minority of A. F. of L. or non-union workmen whom they suspected the company of encouraging. On its side the company tried to gain peace by concessions to some of the union demands for dismissal of these men, but it was not willing to assume the responsibility for enforcing what might become a virtual requirement that every employee belong to the union in order to hold his job.

The National Defense Mediation Board, through the services particularly of W. H. Davis, has worked out a formula which makes it clear that the company is expected to discipline an employee who starts a disturbance over union rivalries in the plant, but is not required to penalize him merely for not being a union member. Questions arising under this disciplinary section of the agreement are to be submitted in all cases to determination by an arbitrator. An arbitral provision of this sort has worked well in the U. A. W. relations with the General Motors Corporation, and much is to be hoped for from it in the Allis-Chalmers situation.

"Germany has always tried to save the Balkan countries from the fate of the already fallen Western Powers," says the Nazi Foreign Minister. But the Yugoslavs seem to prefer to save themselves from the fate of being saved by Nazi Germany.

The Books of the Month

THAT'S A GOOD BOOK, SON, BUT DON'T FORGET THIS ONE
SPIRITUAL PREPARED NESS
ARMED PREPARED NESS
AMERICAN LEADERSHIP
I.F. VAN SELM

Fiesta at Five A. M.!

The surface color of Guatemala is largely in the costumes of the Indians. Meet them on the highway, or in their villages, dressed as only an over-enthusiastic Gilbert and Sullivan costumer might imagine them, and it is almost impossible for the tourist to realize that they are not thus attired especially to intrigue the visitor. Up to now, however, the Indian does practically nothing to please the tourist. He dresses and lives for himself alone without any thought of the foreigner—except possibly to wish that the tourists would tire of their silly antics and go home.

Each village in the Guatemala highlands has its own distinctive costume. Men and boys in each village wear costumes identical in cut, color, and design, and each woman and girl is dressed alike. In one village the male costume will include a short skirt, in another long pants, and short pants in still another. Every color of the rainbow is displayed but in his many centuries of weaving his own clothing the Indian has developed excellent color sense. The costumes range from the severe black, with delicate purple embroidery, of the Quiché Indian, to the rather flamboyant red, white and blue of the "Uncle Sam" Indians at Todos Santos.

The Indian often expresses himself through signs and symbols. One familiar with native customs can look at a Quiché Indian and tell from the embroidered symbols if the wearer is married, single, dependent, of noble ancestry, and a score of other details regarding his status. He also can tell by the costume from which village the Indian hails. But there are so many tribes, and so many minor variations of the costumes that it takes many years of study to understand.

* * *

The costumes, the fiestas on holy days, and the colorful market-places are the show windows of the Guatemala Indians from the viewpoint of the tourists, and few can believe that the Indian is not showing off for the benefit of the visitor. The strongest proof that this is not true is the hour at which they stage their important processions. The most important one at Chichicastenango is the fiesta of San Tomás, on December 21. The principal ceremony starts at 5 a. m.! If the tourist wishes to see it he will have to get out of bed at 4:30 in the morning—and at 7,000 feet, Chichicastenango is colder than the hold of a refrigerator ship.

The city manager of a New Mexico community, famous for its Indian fiestas that attract profitable hordes of tourists, gazed at the unusual procession in the dark of before-dawn, pulled his too-thin topcoat tighter and stuttered through clicking teeth:

"They ought to put a stop to such nonsense as this. If we had a fiesta in our city one-half as marvelous as this, the Chamber of Commerce would never permit it to start before 10 a. m.!"

* * *

But the Guatemalan Indian has no thought of the visitor. He doesn't particularly object to spectators but will not stand for any popping of flashlight bulbs. Not many years ago a movie director had a bright idea. In almost no time at all his camera crews had flown to Guatemala and, in the dark of night, had set up their equipment in the balcony of an old mission church. As the early groups of Indians went through their simple devotions, klieg lights jumped into brilliance and cameras started grinding.

And in just about ten minutes, $15,000 worth of movie equipment was junk and several Hollywood gentlemen proved that it was quite possible for a mature man to maintain a hard run for an indefinite length of time at an altitude of 7,000 feet!

The churches throughout the Guatemalan highlands are not built for tourists either. Mostly they are rather bare, with a minimum of expensive pictures, decorated altars, and other elaborate equipment. The Indian does not feel the need of such things in his churches. He prefers decoration of his own person.

EMMETT E. BARBEE

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

The Social Contract

What man loses by the social contract is his natural liberty and an unlimited right to everything he tries to get and succeeds in getting; what he gains is civil liberty and the proprietorship of all he possesses. If we are to avoid mistake in weighing one against the other, we must clearly distinguish natural liberty, which is bounded only by strength of the individual, from civil liberty, which is limited by the general will; and possession, which is merely the effect of force or the right of the first occupier, from property, which can be founded only on a positive title. Mere impulse of appetite is slavery, while obedience to a law which we prescribe to ourselves is liberty.—JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712-1778) in "The Social Contract."

Strikes: Serious but Not Hopeless

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

In Europe during the late thirties, when peace was crumbling but war hadn't yet come, the flippant phrase frequently used to describe the international outlook was: "It's hopeless but not serious!"

Today in America it isn't possible in any way to be flippant about the strike situation. The outlook is serious but by no means hopeless. There is no room for complacency. There is no need for hysteria.

Solution has been delayed and complicated by the fact that the President has belittled the strikes and minimized their effects upon the Nation's vast and vital defense program. Mr. Roosevelt has hesitated to offend his largest organized political backing and during this period of understatement and hesitancy, strikes have increased and spread. In the strike situation Mr. Roosevelt can hardly command any credit for looking ahead. Now it is impossible for the Administration to escape the present.

The present situation, which the President kept telling his press conferences, was minor, is bad, is potentially very grave; but it is capable of adjustment. The information in Washington is that those who talk at length with the President every day are convinced that he is now ready to act decisively. This week should see significant Federal action. It began with the National Defense Labor Mediation Board's quick settlement of the Allis-Chalmers 75-day stoppage immediately. The board to date has a record of unbroken success. The outlook has not been brighter. Mr. Roosevelt can now be expected to step in if necessary; if Mr. Roosevelt again hesitates for any reason, drastic and perhaps unwanted steps will be taken by Congress.

* * *

On the most objective and factual basis, the strike situation has to be looked at from several angles in order to see the whole picture—or even a large part of it.

American industry lost 625,000 man-days in January, according to Department of Labor estimates. This is slightly more than a year ago and less than for the previous four years.

But in February there were 1,000,000 idle man days, which except for the heavy strike year of 1937, is fully 20 per cent greater than for any corresponding period in recent years.

Although the March figures have not yet been officially released, it is estimated that during the first three months of the year an aggregate of 2,000,000 man-days were lost to production.

Now this is bad enough without thinking that it is worse than it is. These 2,000,000 idle man-days take in work which would have been done on civilian contracts as well as on defense orders and therefore in sum do not depict actual time carved out of the defense program. Also, in comparison with the man-days worked in seventeen key defense industries in which strikes have occurred, the man-days lost through strikes add up to approximately 1.1 per cent of the man-days worked.

But even this side of the statistics can be misleading since the percentage of industry put out of production by strikes may delay, as in the case of Allis-Chalmers, the beginning of other urgent projects.

Actually, however you add it, it adds up to too much.

* * *

If labor and management are not both to suffer from unfair public judgments, every quality of understanding and discrimination is going to be needed during the next few weeks. Almost every stoppage must be judged on its own merits and raises issues which cannot lightly be dismissed.

Strikes involving the status of the union and the processes of collective bargaining are the most complicated. Because the United States has not yet won through to the complete and genuine acceptance of collective bargaining and a thoroughly responsible labor leadership, as in Britain, the Nation is being called upon to improve its industrial-labor relations at a time when it needs all of its energies on production.

In consequence there are unions which are taking advantage of booming defense by calling strikes as a means of trying to achieve a majority representation which they don't possess and to strengthen the position of the union at the expense of the Government.

In consequence there are companies whose records have shown them to be continuously and violently hostile to organized labor and guilty of numerous violations of Federal law, which are taking advantage of booming defense by trying to short-circuit labor's rights, escape collective bargaining and turn public antagonism upon striking workers despite the merits of a particular dispute.

Straightforward wage disputes are most easily adjusted by negotiation and compromise and, as Mr. Knudsen said in his speech Saturday night in New York, rising industrial activity is bound to bring rising wages.

Public opinion is going to exercise a profound influence upon strike settlements in the near future and it is vital that that opinion shall be both enlightened and fair. To be fair requires an examination of the procuring as well as the immediate causes of the strikes—a knowledge of the background circumstances of a company's labor relations as well as the specific issues in dispute.

* * *

Nothing is more important today than the voluntary settlement of every defense strike. American industry is today the world's fire department and unless American employers and employees find agreement now, they may lose for a long time the right to disagree.

Mr. Knudsen is asking that strike votes be taken only under the supervision of the Department of Labor and with a "cooling off" period before the strike becomes operative. The Mediation Board is asking labor and management to negotiate all differences without stopping production. The President said last Friday that he was asking for a little more time. Congress is asking that the Mediation Board and the President stop these strikes—or else. This week should produce significant results.

Willkie and Douglas: A Parallel in Patriotism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sometimes following political defeats men rise to heights of real statesmanship. The act of Wendell Willkie in giving generous support to the foreign policy of his opponent furnishes an inspiring example. He takes his place beside another great American, Stephen A. Douglas, whose clear vision caused him to ally himself with President Abraham Lincoln in his effort to preserve the Union.

The Lincoln-Douglas campaign was as heated and vigorous as the recent campaign between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie. When secession reared its head, Senator Douglas announced his support of the President. As an evidence of his sincerity, he was present at the inauguration and when Lincoln could find no place to put down his hat, Mr. Douglas arose and took it from his hand and held it during the ceremony. At the time Lincoln called for volunteers, Senator Douglas sent a dispatch announcing his determination to fully support the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government and defend the Federal Capital.

Shortly after Lincoln's proclamation, Senator Douglas, at President Lincoln's request, made a tour of the Northwest. His greatest speech was made before the Illinois Legislature April 25, 1861. Horace White's account of this speech is quoted in Herndon and Weiks' "Life of Lincoln":

> I heard Mr. Douglas deliver his speech to the members of the Illinois Legislature. . . . The amazing force that he threw into the following words seemed to shake the whole building:
>
> "I ask every citizen to tell me whether he is ever willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world and make us dependent provinces upon the powers that choose to isolate us. It is a war in defense of the Government which we have inherited as a priceless legacy from our patriotic fathers in defense of the great rights of freedom of trade, commerce, transit and intercourse from the center to the circumference of our great continent. . . .
>
> "Whenever our government is assailed, when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners against the government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. The more prompt and energetic is the movement, the more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle."

Following the election of 1940, Mr. Willkie made this statement:

> I know that they will continue as I shall to work for the unity of our people in the completion of our defense effort in sending aid to Britain and in insistence upon removal of antagonisms in America, all to the end that government of free men may continue and spread again upon the earth.

In his statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when it was considering the British aid bill, appear these noble words:

> I have gone the full limit of my conscience in supporting the foreign policy of the Administration because of my great desire for national unity. I have wanted to see America stand united before the world as the friend of all who fight for liberty; the despiser of all aggressors and despoilers of the democratic way. It would be truly inspiring for us and liberty-loving people everywhere if this bill could be adopted with a non-partisan and almost unanimous vote. . . .
>
> We must remember, in facing this issue, that it is not only the present that is at stake. Somewhere in this confusing world we must find—we must build—a future for ourselves. The prospect of a future surrounded by totalitarian powers; threatened by dictators whose real desire is for conquest; betrayed by nations whose word is not to be trusted; loaded with armaments and domestic debt, and faced with a declining standard of living—such a future is not a future for Americans as we have known them.
>
> If we are to avoid such a calamity we must now have courage. We must bravely do the things we know ought to be done. And we must lay the moral, intellectual, and spiritual foundations for the kind of world we want our children to inherit . . in which Americans will share with other nations the responsibilities—and the great prospect—of peace.

The actions of these two men, Douglas and Willkie, who, after fierce political conflict, could rise above the resentment which often accompanies defeat, and, in the greatness and courage of true manhood, think and act solely from the standpoint of their country's welfare, furnish inspiration and a rule of guidance for every true lover of our country.

Los Angeles — MARSHALL STIMSON

Mirror of World Opinion

The Moon Still Shines

Moonshine whisky is still being made in large quantities and is being mixed with legalized liquor by skillful blending and handling by retailers, James B. Cornett, Federal internal revenue officer, told the Danville Business Builders.

Consumption of liquor is on the increase, according to the internal revenue agent. In 1938, 125,000,000 gallons of whisky were consumed and two years later 135,000,000 gallons, equivalent to one gallon per capita of our nation.

Present tax on whisky is $3 per gallon and $6 per barrel of beer. Federal Government receives $600,000,000 yearly in liquor taxes. Our people spend $1,000,000,000 annually for liquor. Liquor advertising is also a costly venture, the annual bill being $25,000,000.—*Danville (Ill.) Commercial-News.*

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